BRADEN'S COUGH CURE
WILL CURE YOUR COLD.
TRY A BOTTLE.
D. E. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.

The Daily Colonist.

☞ READ THIS! ☜
[The COLONIST has the franchise for Victoria for the "United Press" night dispatches, the only press association entering this city. Its Ottawa, Dominion and Provincial specials are forwarded by reliable correspondents].

VOL LXVII.--NO. 62. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1892. THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAN D

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON. C. A. HOLLAND.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN
—HAVE—
Removed Into New Offices
—AT—
NO. 28 FORT STREET, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

BARCLAY

The attention of investors is invited to the sound business proposition offered by the Barclay Sound Land and Improvement Co. The scheme under which lots are sold is sure to rapidly enhance the value of every lot disposed of. Full particulars may be learned by applying at the office of the General Agents of the Company.

DON'T FAIL TO INQUIRE.

The Barclay Sound Land and Improvement Co.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

J. D. PEMBERTON. F. B. PEMBERTON, Notary Public.
PEMBERTON & SON,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
Town, Suburban and Farming Property for Sale.
MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY AT CURRENT RATES.
P. O. BOX 246. fe21 VICTORIA, B. C.

L. B. HAMLIN, C. E. and D. L. S. FRANCIS BOURCHIER, Notary Public, R. E. B.
HAMLIN, BOURCHIER & CO.
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
FINANCIAL - BROKERS
26 Fort Street.

THE LATEST
ENGLISH NOVELTY
—AT—
DAVIDSON BROS.,
59 GOVERNMENT ST.
ja25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—By young English lady, situation as companion to a lady. No objection to travel. Musical, cheerful, domestic. Apply C. B., Colonist Office. fe20-4t

WANTED—Employment at gardening; pruning thoroughly understood; lawn and vegetable gardens laid out and seeds sown. Address G. Pedrick, 105 North Park street, City. fe21 4t

WANTED—A reliable nurse; good references required. High wages to suitable person. Apply Mrs. Peters, C. Battery Barracks. fe21-tf

FOR SALE—By auction, household furniture. 111 Humboldt street, at entrance to B. H. Park, Monday, 2 p.m. Terms cash. fe21-1t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

BIDS will be received by the undersigned up till noon of Saturday, 27th inst. for the erection of a three story brick building for Simeon Duck, Esq. The owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Plans can be seen at my office on and after Monday, 22nd inst.
W. T. WHITEWAY, Architect,
Room 23, Five Sisters' Building,
fe21-td Victoria.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having accounts against the Ball Committee of the Knights of Pythias are requested to send them in before Thursday, 25th instant.
P. J. HALL, Chairman.
1t

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF rich bottom land in Somenos District, Cowichan, two miles from railroad station. Apply to C. BEAUMONT, Cor. Gov't and Bay Streets, Victoria, B.C.
February 20, 1892. fe21-tf

A PLEASANT DRAWING-ROOM
EVENING AT HOME
will be given in the
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL ROOM
under the supervision of
MRS. I. W. POWELL,
—ON—
Thursday, the 25th February,
in aid of the Choir Fund.
Admission 50 Cen's. - Commence at 8
fe21 td

SALE OF WORK
(of the Diocesan Ladies' Auxiliary)
—AT—
CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
—ON—
Wednesday, 24th inst.,
to commence at 7 p.m.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
ENTRANCE, 25 CENTS
1t

VICTORIA THEATRE.
JAS. COLLINS, MANAGER.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
FRIDAY EVENING,
26TH -:- FEB. -:- 26TH
"Laugh, and the world laughs with you, Weep, and you weep alone."
THE GREAT LAUGHING FESTIVAL.
THE KING OF FUN MAKERS,
BOBBY GAYLOR
And His Grand Comedy Organization, in the latest New York success,
SPORT McALLISTER
ONE OF THE 400
Georgia Barker, Danseuse.
The Olympia Quartette.
The Prettiest of Girls.
The Handsomest Costumes.
The Best of Comedies.
The Funniest Comedians.
THE GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS KNOWN IN YEARS
Regular prices. Reserved seats on sale at Jameson's Stationery Store. fe21-5t

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
FOR FIRST-CLASS
Groceries and Provisions
at prices to suit, call upon
BOWNESS & CREEDEN,
136 Government Street.
OPEN TO-MORROW
Everything New.
Everything Fresh.
Everything First-class
Give us one trial, and the superiority of our goods and the reasonable ness of our prices will secure your custom.
WE MEAN BUSINESS.
NEW BLOCK,
ONE STORE FROM JOHNSON STREET
fe21-6t

Geo. Washington's Birthday Party
FEBRUARY 22ND.
There will be a social Dance and Supper given at the Victoria Gardens on Monday, Feb. 22, in honor of the 160th anniversary of George Washington's Birthday, given by Mrs. Davies, Mrs. and Miss Underhill.
A 'bus will leave Campbell's Corner at half past seven, sharp. 1t

CABLE LETTER.

Foreign Influence on British Politics —A Dissolution at an Early Date.

The Kaiser and Emigration—The Mystery of the Headless Corpse in Paris.

Big Storm in Britain—Cheap Jewish Labor—Lady Montague Convicted of Murder.

AN EARLY DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—An early dissolution of Parliament is now almost certain. Mr. Balfour, the main stay of the Tory-Chamberlain combination is said to be disgusted with the experiences of the session, and seriously contemplates serving a notice on Lord Salisbury that dissolution is in order. It is known that the governments both of Italy and Germany, are most anxious over the prospect. It was German influence that withheld Lord Salisbury from dissolving after the Parnell scandal, when many of the English Non-conformists were inclined to rid themselves of all connection with the Irish party, and might have thrown themselves into the arms of the Tories. The Powers of the triple alliance feared that, with Mr. Gladstone in power, England could not be counted upon to give the aid of her fleet in the event of a continental war, and would remain a passive factor, while the French Navy swept the Mediterranean, and now the prospect of a Liberal victory, with a foreign policy of non-interference, is almost certain. Until Mr. Gladstone is in the cabinet, it is not thought likely that Russia will take the steps she is believed to meditate.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

A Berlin despatch to the London papers says that the proposed German emigration law, the substance of which has just been given to the public, is causing great consternation among the working people, and until the Bill becomes a law, there is likely to be a great rush of emigrants, especially those anxious to escape military service, to the United States. The German Government is willing that the aged and infirm should remove to another country, and there is no intention to interfere with the use of German ports by Russians and other nationalities who are simply passing through the Empire. The Kaiser's objection is to the loss of his young and vigorous subjects, especially of the male sex, whom he wishes to retain for army services. The majority of the German emigrants have heretofore been the flower of the people, so far as manly strength, energy and ambition are concerned, while they have also included a large proportion of the skilled tradesmen of the country. The departure of all these is to be hampered in future as much as possibie, and, upon the passage of the bill, a vigilant watch will be established both at the ports of departure and along the French frontier.

MYSTERY OF THE HEADLESS CORPSE.

Charles Van Bourg, the porter of the house 27 Rue de Charonne, Paris, in the cellar of which the mutilated body of a fellow porter, named Boutry, was found on November 4th last, was, to-day, convicted of being Boutry's murderer, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The Boutry murder was one of the most sensational affairs in the recent criminal annals of Paris. What was known as "the mystery of the headless corpse" baffled the skill of the police for several months. Finally, a web of circumstantial evidence was ingeniously woven around Van Bourg, and during a private examination by M. Athalt, the magistrate, whose acuteness had much to do with the unravelling of the Tyraud-Gouffe mystery. Van Bourg broke down and confessed the crime. His relation of the circumstances attending the murder tallied in nearly all respects with the theory already constructed by the detectives. The trial, which was brief, attracted crowds of sensation lovers. The sentence is the most severe that could be imposed, in view of the fact that no direct proof of the murder was available, the conviction being based on the admission of the accused.

PRINCE BATTENBERG'S PENSION.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, now more generally known as Count Hartena, has made formal application to the Emperor of Austria for permission to accept the pension of 50,000 francs a year, recently voted him by the Sobrange of Bulgaria. As the Prince holds the commission of Colonel in the Austro-Hungarian army, he cannot accept a gift from a foreign state without first obtaining leave from his Royal master, Francis Joseph. The giving of the pension was an act of pure grace and gratitude on the part of the Bulgarian Government. It was arranged by Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff, and the Sobrange voted it by acclamation. Apart from the value of this fine tribute, which the people of Bulgaria have thus paid to the hero of Slivnitza, there is no doubt that the pension will be a material boon to the prince, for his means are rather limited for one in his position.

A NONSUITED PAPAL SUITOR.

A suit brought by Renault, an architect of Rouen, France, against Leo XII, for damages which are claimed because he failed to obtain restitution of documents which he sent to the Vatican, without, however, being asked to do so, has been decided in favor of the Pope. The documents in question were about an invention which the Roman architect thought might interest the Pope. Judgment was given against the architect, because it was shown that he had in reality suffered no injury by the loss of the documents, which were only copies of the original still in Mr. Renault's possession. This is the second case the Pope has gained in France within a few months.

FEARFUL STORM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The storm is universal throughout the United Kingdom. Traffic on the railways in the western and northern portions of England and part of Ireland is wholly or partially stopped. Ships are unable to leave the ports. Several steamers from Americaare overdue, and have not been sighted. There is not much snow in London, but the amount is sufficient to greatly discommode the residents. The main city streets are kept pretty well cleared, but no attempt is made to remove the snow in the lesser streets and suburbs, and busses and tramcars are much delayed.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. Fallieres, the Minister of Public Works, is looked upon with coldness by his colleagues, as the primary cause of the late crisis by his aggressive attitude toward the clergy, and the supporters of the Government join in condemning his policy, as rendering the catastrophe of yesterday inevitable. After the defeat of the Ministry there was a remarkable scene in the Chamber. At first the majority were as thunderstruck as the minority. They had hardly expected to overthrow the ministry by such an extraordinary vote. Then the followers of the old regime, who had sat in calm hauteur day after day, watching the onward sweep of the current beyond their control, suddenly awoke to a sense of the result. They threw aside dignity and began embracing, some even kissing each other. Stately nobles from remote parts of France, who are loyal to the idea that the church and royal house are born in the people, forgot their reserve and danced about like dervishes in their delight at the efeat of the Ministry. The minority, on the other hand, was at first dumbfounded and then frantic, and answered the shouts of joy with yells and execrations. The prudence of the Ministry in promptly retiring without theatricals, prevented serious disorder. The prevailing opinion is that there will be a dissolution of the Chambers, unless the Ministry, which has just resigned, is patched up.

LADY MURDERER MONTAGUE.

There was an angry crowd around the court house in Coleraine to-day, when Lady Montague was on trial; and as she was being taken from the court after conviction, the constables had hard work to protect the child killer from the fury of the mob. The carriage containing the prisoner was followed for some distance by a large body of men and women, who shouted bitter denunciations and vile epithets at her ladyship. Some stones were thrown at the carriage, but the occupants escaped injury.

CHEAP JEWISH LABOR.

The "Jewish Trade Unionists," a paper circulating among Hebrew workers in the East End of London, states on what it alleges to be reliable authority that Government contracts have been given to Jewish tailors who have sub-let them, paying men with large families two, three and five shillings per week, in defiance of the fair wages law. The paper denounces this state of affairs, and says the fact that the offenders are people of their own race will not prevent the Jews from calling them to account. The matter will be made the subject of an interpellation in the House of Commons.

INCREASED PROBATE BUSINESS.

The business in the registrar of wills office for the financial year just closed is the largest on record. The present average weekly number of wills proved is 1,000. The increased business is attributed to the mortality from influenza.

SCANDALOUS FAVORITISM.

Lieut. Bartinieff, of Warsaw, who was sentenced in 1890 to eight years imprisonment for killing the actress Visnovska has had his sentence commuted to disciplinary service with a battalion on the Asiatic frontier. The favoritism shown this officer is regarded in Warsaw as scandalous.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS.

Six persons charged with disseminating Anarchistic ideas have been arrested at Aix la Chapelle, and an immense quantity of the most incendiary literature has been captured with them. The German police, who have of late beed particularly hot in their pursuit of such gentry, think they have unearthed one of the chief headquarters of the party of disorder and violence.

GERMAN MANUFACTURES IN RUSSIA.

The Borsig company, owners of the largest machine works in Germany, are seeking permission to establish a branch of their business in Russia at a point near the frontier.

CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

De Freycinet Refuses to Remain in Power After the Action Taken by the Chamber.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—In accordance with the programme decided on, the ministers called on President Carnot and tendered him their joint resignations, which he accepted. President Carnot strongly urged the ministry to reconsider, but M De Freycinet insisted upon resigning, saying that he and and his colleagues had decided they could not remain in power after the action taken yesterday by the chamber. Several generals to-day called on De Freycinet, who served as war minister as well as premier, and strongly appealed to him not to resign, saying he would be a great loss to the army. De Freycinet, however, remained obdurate. The lobbies of the chamber were filled to-day with excited members discussing the situation. When the final decision of the ministry became known the opinion was general that a state of political uncertainty had arrived, in view of the apparent inability of any party to form a working ministry. Le Jou, a newspaper, says the only course practicable is the dissolution of the chamber. At a banquet given by President Carrot last night, subsequent to the refusal of the chamber of deputies to vote confidence in the government in regard to the religious confraternities bill, M Floquet, president of the chamber, declared that there was no ground to infer that the resolutions adopted by the chamber implied an absolute disavowal of the cabinet's policy.

A Sound Mind and Healthy Body!
The body often suffers from the condition of the mind, and the mind itself is not less affected by the condition of the body. These are positive facts. How necessary, therefore, is perfect bodily health. This health is secured by using Paine's Celery Compound.

Industrial Organization.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—President Ben Terrell, of the Confederation of Industrial Organizations, will, next Monday morning, in the Exposition Building, call to order the largest and most important convention of workingmen ever held in this country. There will be delegates from nearly all, if not every state in the Union.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Stone Beacon, With Electric Light, to Be Placed on Brotchie Ledge.

Inquiries Being Made Into the B. C. Pilotage System—Views of the Three Boards Asked.

Judges' Salaries—Military Esprit de Corps—Prompt Action With Respect to a Grit Charge.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—As the outcome of the official enquiry into the wreck of the San Pedro, the Minister of Marine has authorized that a stone beacon be place on Brotchie Ledge, with an electric light on it.

The B. C. Board of Trade, in its communication to the Department, suggests that the pilotage districts of British Columbia be more closely connected. The Deputy Minister, in his report to Hon. Mr. Tupper, on the subject, says the former arrangement, whereby the pilots were managed from Victoria, gave great dissatisfaction. He therefore cannot recommend a return to the old system. Were the suggestion entertained, there would be strong protests from the Nanaimo and Westminster pilotage authorities. The wreck of the San Pedro proves that something is wanted by which vessels may get their pilots coming in or land their pilots when going out below Race Rocks. He suggests that the three pilotage authorities agree to maintain a pilot vessel and divide the expenses equally among them. If the proposal is carried out he thinks it would tend to the safety of shipping, and, the pilot dues received being ample, they would still allow a good salary to the pilots after paying the expenses of the vessel. Hon. Mr. Tupper approved Mr. Smith's suggestion, and the three pilotage boards are asked their views on the subject, when the Board of Trade will be informed what the department proposes to do.

East Hastings and South Ontario fell into line with a rush for the Government, today. Northup, Conservative, by 412 majority, in East Hastings, and Smith, Conservative, in South Ontario, by 163 majority. This means the gain of four votes on a division. The Grits are not in it. It is said that, as the result of this reverse, the Liberals, on assembling at Ottawa, will set to work and revise their policy.

An influential deputation of Benchers of the Law Society of Ontario, headed by Hon. Edward Blake, interviewed Sir John Thompson, this afternoon, to urge a general increase of the salaries of the Superior Court Judges of Canada. The deputation pointed out the meagreness of the judges' allowances compared with other countries, which caused a difficulty in inducing the best lawyers to accept judgeships. Sir John Thompson listened to the arguments attentively, and promised to lay the matter before his colleagues.

Dr. Spohn, Grit candidate for Simcoe, on Thursday at the nomination proceedings, charged the officers of the Marine Department with having levied commissions on parties furnishing supplies to the Government surveying vessel on Georgian Bay. The matter being brought to Hon. Mr. Tupper's attention to-day, he immediately wired Dr. Spohn that a commission would be issued to investigate the charge under oath.

General Herbert, has written the Colonel of the Grenadiers, Toronto, that there is a want of "esprit de corps," among the officers. One officer, Major Manly, is charged with having supplied information to newspaper writers, to attack a brother officer. To-day Major Manly wrote an emphatic denial of the accusation.

The total mineral production of Canada in 1890 was $19,000,000, an increase of three millions.

James MacLaren's will has been admitted to probate. The amount of the estate is not settled. The charitable benefits are few, $20,000 each to Knox College, Toronto, and, the Manitoba Presbyterian College.

The elections of Metcalfe, Kingston; Wilson, Lennox; Miller, Prince Edward; and Bain, Soulanges, were gazetted, to-day. The West Northumberland election takes place March 15th.

The wife of Col. White, Deputy Postmaster-General, died to-day.

Premier Abbott's health having greatly improved, he went to Montreal to-day.

Lieut. MacMahon, formerly *aide-de-camp* to the Governor-General, becomes a baronet on the death of his father.

CABLE NEWS.

"Down with Tyranny."

ROME, Feb. 19.—A dynamite bomb was to-day discovered in the entrance to a building occupied by the Spanish consulate at Messina. The door was placarded with an inscription: "Down with tyranny! Long live anarchy!" A petard was exploded at Antigua Mattei palace to-day, but without harmful results.

The Pope on Forms of Government.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Catholic newspapers here publish an encyclical letter from the Pope addressed to the clergy. The Pope declares that any form of government is good, provided it tends to further the public welfare, and it is, therefore, the duty of all to accept legally the established government, and not attempt to change its form.

Arrested for High Treason.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Mesdames Kanaveloff, Oroszakoff and Keorgoff, who have been confined in their houses since November, will be put on trial, Monday, at Sofia, charged with high treason. They are accused of having signed and handed to the Bulgarian counsel a memorandum to the representatives of the European powers, in which the Bulgarian public functionaries are accused of torturing several prisoners supposed to have been privy to the murder of Beltcheff. These prisoners included the husbands or other relatives of the signers. An act like this constitutes, according to an old Turkish law still in force in Bulgaria, the crime of high treason. Madame Kanaveloff is a Russian by birth, a highly accomplished woman, well versed in politics, a brilliant conversationalist and of considerable spirit. She asserts that the signatures to the second memorandum, except her own, were affixed by Chaudourne, who she asks shall be called as a witness.

The Rio Janeiro Outbreak.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch has been received from Rio Janeiro, giving details of another outbreak on the 16th in Ceara. A combined force of students and soldiers attacked the residence of General Claringa, Governor of Ceara, with cannon handled with much effect. The police and a large number of loyal citizens offered their services to the governor, who barricaded his residence, and they defended the place against the desperate assaults of the enemy. After a hot battle, lasting for thirteen hours, the governor found he would be unable to hold out, and was forced to surrender to the insurgents. The serious nature of the fighting may be judged when it is known that fourteen persons were killed during the assault and a large number of both forces wounded. The insurgents have deposed the governor and assumed control of affairs in the province.

The Prince and the Turf.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Prince of Wales has decided to close his connection with the turf. All of his entries have been cancelled for three months. He had several remarkable horses in training, and a handsome profit was expected, for the first time in the history of his stables.

Rumored Outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A sensation has been caused in the agricultural world by the report of a serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the Peace River district, in Canada. If the report is true, the outbreak will greatly affect Scotch farmers, who largely import Canadian stock cattle in preference to Irish cattle, owing to their immunity from disease.

VANCOUVER'S TRAGEDY.

Finding of W. G. Colquhoun, Who is Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

The Dead Man's Antecedents—A Train of Circumstances Which May Have an Important Bearing.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., February 20.—The COLONIST reported in its columns some time ago that W. G. Colquhoun was missing from the Richmond hotel. To-day, at 2 o'clock, the dead body of Colquhoun was found under Palmer's wharf, off Dupont street, in an advanced state of decomposition. The marks on the body point strongly to murder. The base of the skull was crushed in, apparently by some blunt instrument. There were deep gashes on the chin and right cheek. Coroner McGuigan ordered the removal of the body to the morgue. The body was identified by letters, watch, etc. The COLONIST representative visited the wharf immediately after the body had been removed, and learned the following particulars from an eye-witness: The feet of the corpse were noticed first by John Vasle, who was working on the adjacent wharf. The body lay on its face, some distance inside the piles on the wharf, in such a position as to lead to the belief that it had been deliberately placed there. The footprints of two men were noticed in the clay bed leading up to and about the body. The Richmond hotel was visited by the COLONIST reporter. Mr. McDonough, the proprietor was naturally reticent, but by careful inquiry the following story was obtained, which may or may not bear on the case: W. G. Colquhoun was an Irish gentleman, educated in Glasgow, and employed for some time in the Glasgow Post Office. The watch found on the body had been presented by the employees of the post office. He came to Vancouver some months ago and started in the insurance business. He was a short time with the Archer Company, real estate. At the beginning of December he was robbed of $600 and beaten, leaving him without means. All this time he had boarded at the Richmond House. His excellent qualities won him the esteem and regard of the proprietor and his associates of the house. Being without money, he worked for a short time on the Railway Wharf, and, with the funds obtained from this source, drank rather heavily, as he said, to forget his troubles. On January 28th, the night of his disappearance, he had some words with an expressman named O'Connor, who has a shady character. The cause of the trouble was this: O'Connor, it is said, made improper advances to a particularly attractive young lady in the house, and on being repulsed, endeavored to blacken the young lady's character. Colquhoun being present, bitterly reproached O'Connor, threatening to chastise him. Shortly after, O'Connor, it is said, was overheard by parties in the hotel, saying he would do for Colquhoun. The two men went out at different times that night, but Colquhoun never returned. O'Connor appearing next day, it is reported, said to a fellow boarder that he had put Colquhoun where he would give him no more trouble. A few days ago, O'Connor suddenly left the hotel, paying his board bill a week in advance. His whereabouts are at present not known. It is said by those who knew Colquhoun, that he was quiet and inoffensive. The police are very reticent, and are endeavoring to suppress all information.

Hidden Foes.
Among the many foes to human health and happiness dyspepsia and constipation are twin enemies greatly to be feared. With B. B. B. to drive them out of the system, however, no danger need be anticipated, as every dose brings the sufferer a long step further on the road to perfect health and strength, and a permanent cure always results.

The Great Safeguard!
If you are weak and predisposed to disease or contagion, fortify the body by using Paine's Celery Compound. This great modern remedy is a safeguard against prevailing epidemics and sicknesses.

First shipment of baby carriages for the season at Weiler Bros.

SEALERS' OUTFITS.

$10 Mackintoshes Reduced to $8
$15 Mackintoshes Reduced to $12
$18 Mackintoshes Reduced to $14.40
$20 Melissa Coats Reduced to $16

$4 Boys' Overcoats Reduced to - $3.20
$5 Boys' Overcoats Reduced to - $4
$6 Boys' Overcoats Reduced to - $4.80
$7.50 Boys' Overcoats Reduced to - $6

Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Mackintoshes
SELLING AT COST.
B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET.
This is a Genuine Sale. 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT Off Regular Prices.

$6 50 Boys' Cape Mackintoshes Reduced to - - - - - $5.20
$15 Men's Cape Ulsters Reduced to - $12
$4 50 Men's Rubber Coats Reduced to $3 60
$2.75 Men's Rubber Coats Reduced to $2 20

$8 Overcoats Reduced to - $6.40
$10 Overcoats Reduced to - $8
$12 Overcoats Reduced to - $9, 60
$20 Overcoats Reduced to - $16

SEALERS' OUTFITS.

THE SALMON COMMISSION.

Proceedings of the Board of Inquiry—Evidence Given by Canners and Fishermen.

The Granting of Licenses—Profits of the Industry—Disposal of Offal.

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 20.—The Royal Commission of enquiry into the Fraser river salmon fisheries has settled down to hard work. Many witnesses have been examined and public interest in the enquiry is great. The first witness called was William Costigan, who had been five years fishing upon the Fraser river. He had applied for a license but was refused one. He applied to Mr. Mowat when he was inspector, and this year had applied to Mr. McNab. No reason had been given him why he could not be licensed. There were fishermen on the river who bought licenses for $50 apiece. Witness could not state their names. He thought Ross was the name of one man. Ross lived at Port Moody. Grant, a fisheries officer, had obtained a license and sold it for $50 to Peter Nelson. Witness considered that the fee of $ 0 for a fishing license was excessive for a poor man, especially during a bad season. He thought that twenty licenses granted to the canneries was about right.

Peter Nelson, the person alluded to in the testimony of the former witness, stated that it was not from Grant but from John Wagner that he purchased the fishing license. Grant had given the license to Wagner to sell. Here witness produced in testimony a slip of paper upon which was written a transfer of the license from Wagner to witness. Witness did not think the offal of salmon thrown into the river had any injurious effect upon the salmon run. Offal had oftentimes got into his net and damaged it. The bad odor from the offal might prevent the fish from entering the river. The size of fish caught by the witness averaged six pounds. A six-inch net was used; it was 40 meshes deep. In July, last year, witness had caught 1,100 in one day. The fish were in greater abundance at the mouth of the river. It was at that point that most of the fishing was done.

Jos. Kekonie, a Swedish Finn, who has been in this country several years, says he worked for Eaen. He had use of their fishing tackle and got ten cents for each fish he caught. Witness was charged $100 for the loan of the fishing boat. He understood that cannerymen English and Todd only gave the men employed by them 6¾ cents a fish. A fish was valued at 20 cents, last season. Witness stated that it was the general impression that several of the canneries, this year, were going to import Japanese labor in fishing. The Japanese would work cheaper than the white men. Witness complained that he had come to British Columbia under the representation contained in a pamphlet which he had received from Ottawa. He thought he could get a license for the asking. He had applied for one and, notwithstanding that he had taken the oath of allegiance, had been refused one. Witness stated that there were many men who got licenses; "and did not wish them"—as he put it. They sold their fishing privileges. The name of John Ross, Sea Island, was mentioned in this connection. Witness said he had caught 3,000 fish, last season. The fish were worth 20 cents each. That would make $600. Witness only got $300; the cannerymen had the other $300. He could not get a license which would only cost $20, and in consequence had to pay $300 to the cannerymen for fishing privileges. Witness maintained that the cannerymen should not have licenses. They were not fishermen; but dealers in fish.

Cross-examined, witness said the cost of the fishing outfit supplied him amounted to $140.

Madison, a Dane, gave evidence of not being able to secure a license.

John McGlashan, a Scotchman, had been induced to leave the old country by a Dominion Government Agent, who had told him that anyone could fish in British Columbia; no license being required; he could not get a license. In the cannery in which witness was working, there were only ten white people, out of 100 employes; Chinamen and Siwashes were numerously employed. Boys and girls were also engaged at the canneries. Witness knew a man named Fred Kaye, who held two or three licenses, and who sold them.

P. Walgren, a Swede, testified that he was not able to secure a license upon the Fraser River; he had to fish upon shares with the cannerymen. Witness advocated that licenses be reduced from $20 to $5.

James Beer, general merchant, came to British Columbia twenty-six years ago. He thought that there should be free licenses; he was of the opinion that the issue of free licenses would not thin out the salmon. Experience had taught him that the fish killed the ova of one another in the spawning ground, to make room for their own. He did not regard the depositing of offal in the river as injurious to fish; he was of opinion that there should be no weekly close season. It worked prejudicially to the interests of the cannerymen. If fish could not be caught on Sunday, the canneries were generally thinly supplied by the Monday's catch.

Ruley Cheinoff had come from France, twelve years ago, and had no fishers' license; yet he had fished upon other men's licenses. There was too much gambling in licenses, and he thought they should not be transferable. Depositing offal in the river he did not consider injurious to the fish. Fish fed upon it.

Bernard Buck stated that if more licenses were granted the canneries, the fishermen would be driven out of the fishing occupation; the cannerymen would not buy from them. They would obtain foreign labor, at a cheaper rate.

J. E. Lord said the fisheries hatchery should be removed from its present site near New Westminster close to the spawning grounds at Harrison. Spring salmon as well as sockeyes should be propagated. Witness knew saloon-keepers in Vancouver who held fishing licenses. Licenses were granted Italians and other foreigners who lived on scows upon the river and paid no taxes. Twenty Americans regularly came to the Fraser river and fished every season. British subjects could not get licenses. Offal deposits were no detriment either to man or fish unless deposited in shallow, still water.

Frederick Kaye advocated a Sunday close season; there should also be an annual close season. Witness did not think the fish of the Fraser had decreased; the offal thrown into the river did not affect the fish, or do harm to individuals; if 70,000,000 pounds were thrown into the River, in a few hours it would be eaten by the fish. Witness favored a system of free licenses; a farmer should have the right to fish, but only for his own use; the free license should only be granted to British subjects.

Cowan D. Grant, fisheries guardian, stated that offal deposited in deep water did no harm; the canneries were generally situated in deep water. Small fish consumed the refuse or offal. The present Sunday close season was right. Witness thought that licenses should be equitably adjusted for both canneries and fishermen. If free licenses were granted to either, to the exclusion of the other, a monopoly would be created. Witness did not know that foreigners got licenses, while British subjects got none. Witness did not know of money being paid for licenses. He advocated a joint issuing of licenses, and denied that he had sold any licenses.

D. J. Munn, canneryman, did not believe offal was injurious to salmon, when deposited in deep water. Offal did not give forth a bad odor. It was eaten by small scavenger fish. Witness was aware that there was statutory enactment prohibiting the throwing of offal into the river, which was punishable by a heavy penalty. Witness thought, if that law were enforced, it would injuriously affect the canning industry of this province.

Commissioner Armstrong asked witness whether it would not be possible to send the offal to a Central Fish Oil Factory. Witness replied that it would not pay. Cannerymen wanted all their hands to attend to the fish, not to cart offal away. Witness was aware that complaints had been made against offal, but they were unfounded. Witness recommended that the water be tested, and it would be found that it was not contaminated by the offal.

Hon. Mr. Higgins thought that the best remedy would be for the Dominion Government to conduct an oil refinery, to make oil of the fish offal.

Mr. Wilmot said there would be an outcry against the Government, if the enterprise paid.

"Then hand it over to the people," said Hon. Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Munn continued that he was not aware that complaints had been made by the cannerymen that dead salmon at Point Roberts had had a bad effect on the Fraser river fish. He thought that the Government should get information as to the natural history of the salmon. The red salmon should be traced to the spawning grounds. Witness did not consider that the hatchery had materially effected an increase of salmon. He advocated a system of free licenses; he did not think that it would work injuriously to the fisheries. He believed it to be the only remedy of the grievance.

Mr. Wilmot thought that this probably would lead to a monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Higgins was of the same mind, and it would leave the fishermen at the mercy of the canneries.

Mr. Munn placed in evidence the laws of the salmon rivers of the United States; fuller liberties were granted in the States. Their industries were not so much restricted as here, and the consequence was that American institutions could compete more favorably than Canadian.

Mr. Munn went on to say that last year the canneries had been allowed only twenty licenses. In some cases it had been found that that number of licenses was not sufficient, and more had to be asked for. The average wholesale price for a case of salmon was $3 60. During three months of last year the price in England did not exceed twenty-one shillings per case; case salmon, delivered in England, cost about $4 50 per case. Their profit, therefore, was only about 75 cents per case. Being asked what the canners intended to do with the offal from the canneries this year, he replied that he did not know what arrangements had yet been made. As far as he was concerned he did not intend, for the present, to make any improvements at the Bon Accord cannery.

Mr. Wilmot read an article from this morning's COLONIST, touching the offal, and, in reply, Mr. Munn said he would be very glad if the gentleman mentioned therein would interest himself in the Fraser River fishing business and bring out some capital. He wished to know before the commission closed how many licenses each cannery was going to receive. At present the cannerymen did not know how they stood, and so were not in a position to estimate the amount of money they would have to lay out for this season. In reply to the question of how many licenses each cannery should have, he thought that they should be according to the size of the cannery. The largest and best canneries should have the greatest number, as, with better machinery and plant, they could turn out a better brand.

The commission will sit again on Monday.

Important to Ladies.

Misses E. & H. Johnson of the Fashionable Dress and Millinery Establishment, King street, Toronto, purpose extending their business operations to Winnipeg and the towns along the C. P. R. to Vancouver and Victoria. With this object in view Miss E. Johnson will leave Toronto for Vancouver about February 1st, calling at all the principal towns between the coast and Winnipeg on her return trip, when she will be prepared to show a full range of choice new dress material, trimmings and millinery goods, receive orders, have them executed in Toronto and the goods forwarded by express.

One of the Misses Johnson personally visits Paris, London and New York regularly, to make selections of the newest material and to obtain the very latest styles, so that their patrons can rely on securing novelties in dresses and millinery and having orders executed in the most stylish manner. Notice of Miss Johnson's arrival will be made in these columns later. 2w

It is a science to put on gloves for the first time. The hands must be perfectly fresh, dry and cool. After putting in fingers and thumb, fasten the second button from the bottom, coming to the front one last. Remove the gloves from the wrist and not by the fingers, and leave them turned thus inside out so that all moisture may be dissipated. When putting away gloves do not roll, but lay them lengthways in a sachet. Place white flannel between pairs of light gloves.

Help the children to school these cold days; it will do you more good than to hug the stove all day. Call for them at night, too, if the roads are bad, the distance long, the weather cold.

THE HOUSE OF PRAYER.

To-day's Services in the City Churches, and Those Who Will Fill the Pulpits.

Many of the pulpits will, to-day, be occupied by visiting brethern. Owing to the continued illness of the pastor of St. Saviour's, Rev. T. Lipscombe, will preach at morning service, and the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, in the evening. Rev. W. A. C. Rowse, Sedro, Wash., will occupy the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist church, while at Spring Ridge, Rev. C. W. Townsend, will be heard for the second last time, preaching his farewell sermon on Sunday next. At the Gorge Road Methodist church mission and anniversary services will be held, Rev. H. E. Bayley, Ladner's Landing, and Rev. E. Robson, New Westminster, being the preachers.

The following is the order of services for the day:—

Christ Church Cathedral—Morning, The Lord Bishop. Evening, Rev. T. E. Lipscombe.

St. James—Morning, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. Evening, Rev. J. B. Hewston.

St. John's—Morning and evening, Rev. Percival Jems.

St. Barnabas — Morning and evening, Rev. G. W. Taylor.

St. Saviour's — Morning, Rev. T. E. Lipscombe. Evening, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill—Morning and evening, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Paul's, Esquimalt—Morning and evening, Rev. S. C. Scholefield.

St. Michael's, Lake—Afternoon, Rev. M. C. Browne.

Tolmie's—Morning, at 11, Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Cadboro Bay—Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Indian Reserve — Afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

Provincial Jail—Morning, at 9:30, Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Spring Ridge, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. C. W. Townsend, pastor. Morning; subject, "A glorious possession." Evening; subject, "A profitable investment."

The Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal)—Morning service at 11. Rt. Rev. The Bishop. Evening service at 7, Rev. C. E. Dobbs. Bible class for young men at 10 a. m. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. and Friday at 3:30 p.m.

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street—Morning and evening, Rev. W. A. C. Rouse, of Sedro, Wash.

St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral—Low mass at 8 a.m.; high mass at 10:30 a.m.; complin and benediction, 7 p.m. There will be low mass, with sermon in French, at 9 a.m.

Methodist Church, Pandora Avenue—Special mission services at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Morning, Rev. H. E. Bayley. Evening, Rev. E. Robson.

Gorge Road Methodist Church—Pastor, Rev. J. H. White. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, Rev. E. Robson. Evening, Rev. H. E. Bayley.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church—Rev. P. McF. Macleod, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

First Presbyterian Church—Services 11 a m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. K. Smith, D. D., preacher.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West—Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Christadelphian Hall, 209 Douglas street, at 11 a.m., for the Breaking of Bread; 7 p.m., reading—subject: "The Bible; "What it is, and how to interpret it." Wednesday evening, Bible study, at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

Everything in Good Order.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Holmes, of "C" Battery, and Lieut.-Col. Prior, B.C.B.G.A., made an inspection of the arms and accoutrements of the garrison artillery at the drill shed, James bay. There were present to receive the two commanding officers—Lieut. Sargison and Sergt.-Major McConnan (No. 2), Capt. Quinlan and Sergt.-Major Drysdale (No. 3), and Capt. Smallfield and Sergt.-Major Hibben, of No. 4. Col. Holmes made a thorough inspection of everything, and on concluding, expressed his pleasure to find things in such a neat and orderly condition. No complaint was to be found with anything, with the exception of a shortage in a few overcoats that members of the Battery have not yet returned. The report will be duly presented by Col. Holmes to the authorities at Ottawa.

THE DOCTORS TRIUMPHANT.

Another Long List of Cures Added to the Thousands Accomplished by Their Skill.

So much has been said in praise of Drs. Darrin and their wonderful cures by electricity, and so many cards and letters from grateful patients that it seems useless to publish them. We will, however, give their names and addresses, that people may refer to them:

A. Jackson, Seattle, Wash., pain in his back four years. R. Griffith's son, Boisford, Wash., rheumatism and skin disease; John Wolfin, Stuck Junction, Wash., deafness and discharging ears; Isaac Wingard, Centralia, Wash., asthma 18 years; Fanny Kennedy, Walla Walla, Wash., both eyes crossed since a child, cured in 30 seconds; John Howley's boy, Slaughter, Wash., scrofula, blood poisoning and dropsy; Geo. R. Wilson, Bothell, Wash., deafness; Mrs. R. Griffin, Boisford, Wash., cured catarrh, bronchitis, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaint, and also delicate female troubles; Mrs. H. S. Young, Huntington, Wash., dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and general debility; Wm. M. Calwell, Skamokawa, Wash., cured sciatic rheumatism. Scores of others might here be mentioned, but want of space forbids.

Dr. Darrin continues to treat all classes, the rich and poor alike, free of charge, at his office in "The Normandy," corner Third and James streets, Seattle, Wash., from 10 to 11 a.m. daily. Those willing to pay from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. He gives free and confidential examinations to all at the office or by letter. He treats all curable nervous, chronic, acute and private diseases, and makes a specialty of all diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Catarrh and Deafness, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Loss of Manhood. All peculiar Female Troubles are confidentially and successfully treated, and will under no circumstances take a case that they cannot cure or benefit. Charges reasonable at half their former prices. Cures of private diseases guaranteed and never published in the papers. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors' office. Circulars and question blanks sent free. Inquiries answered.

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—Accounts to collect, books to post, etc. E. E. Welch, 10 Bank of B. C. Building, Government St. fe19-1m

WANTED—An energetic young man to manage an office. Good references and $1000 cash capital required. Salary $1200 per year and interest in business. Address, 609 Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash. fe18-2t

WANTED.—A Good Milliner. Also a lady clerk—one who has been used to dry goods. Address M. A., COLONIST office. fe12-12t

WANTED—A general servant. Apply at 75 Johnson street. fe9-tf

WANTED—At Mme. Lorraine's Dressmaking School, ladies to learn to cut, fit and make their own dresses. Bring your own work. Hours, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Apply Miss Engle, 98 Yates street, room 8; highest references. ja29-1m

TO LET, OR LEASE.

PIANOS TO RENT—Apply to 76 Princess avenue. ja30-12t

TO LET—Two houses, each seven rooms and bath; rent $18 per month. Also house of eight rooms, good locality for roomers. Enquire 82 Menzies street. ja21 tf

TO LET—Well established general store, doing good business, to let, at Somenos Station, E. & N. Ry, with house of 6 rooms and outhouses. A splendid opening for a business man. Apply to Major Mutter, at Somenos ja20-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One Lot, Pembrooke street, between Government and Douglas, with good shed. Also sawing and splitting machine first class order. Good central place for wood yard. N. LECLAIRE, No. 56, Pembrooke street, fb12-1m

FOR SALE.—Tenders are invited for the sale of the Hocsabella House and grounds, to be sent in to W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer, until 20th February. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. fb12-td

FOR SALE.—The lot on the north east corner of Cook and Johnson streets. Apply to W. C. WHITE, 250 Johnson St. fb11-1m

FOR SALE.—The Fast Steam Yacht Angerona, 14 tons, can be seen at foot of Herald St. For particulars apply to James Hunter, 151 Government St. fb10-1m

FOR SALE—Small, internally fired, return tube boiler, suitable for a small launch. Also, small horizontal engine. Enquire at 21 Government street, Victoria. ja27-1m

FOR SALE—Stallion, French coach horse, four years old; weighs 1,500 pounds; will work single or double. For sale cheap. Apply at Twin Oak Farm, Cedar Hill, Victoria District. ja27 1m

FURNISHED ROOMS—The best and most comfortable furnished and situated rooms at 255 Fort street. ja5 tf

FOR SALE—4 roomed house and lot, 50x133, on Third Street. Price $1,400; $600 cash. Apply to P. McDonald, Tobacconist, 50 Yates Street. de18

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at from $6 monthly, or by the day or week, next door to Fullerton's Boot Store, 103 Government Street. de7

FOR SALE—8½ acres, all clear, four miles from City Hall; A.1 soil, main road. Crane, McGregor & Boggs.

FOR SALE—Farm near Alberni, partially improved. Crane, McGregor & Boggs.

FOR SALE—Five acres fine land, adjoining Alberni, $50 per acre. Crane, McGregor & Boggs.

BARCLAY SOUND lands and Barclay town lots. Crane, McGregor & Boggs.

FOR SALE—A farm in the Okanagan district. Crane, McGregor & Boggs.

BARGAINS.

25 ACRES on the Gorge water front. Only $9000. Terms easy.

4 ACRES on Boleskin Road. Only $900 per acre. All cleared. Easy terms.

LOT 63 on Edmonton Road, divided into lots; cleared; well drained. Easy terms.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

The Vancouver Island
LAND & INVESTMENT CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.
COLONIST BLOCK, VICTORIA.

HENRY CROFT, President. J. B. McKILLIGAN, Secretary.

AGENTS FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE ja16

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.
A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures SPERMATORRHEA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1, six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C jly17-d&w-eod

FROM AND AFTER this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.
W. F. TOLMIE.
Dated the 23 day of September, A.D. 1891. sep3-tf

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
BANKERS,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Mrs. Theophila Turner Green (widow of the late A. A. Green), having purchased the share and interest of the Garesche estate in the business of the late firm of Garesche, Green & Co., and being now sole owner of the said business, has admitted Frederick Hammett Worlock (manager of the late firm) as a partner.
The business of the old firm will be continued as heretofore at Government Street, Victoria, under the name of Green, Worlock & Co., Frederick H. Worlock continuing as manager. JANUARY 21, 1892.
AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO'Y. ja22

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established in 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL, (all paid up) $12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 6,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 506,371
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
SIR DONALD A SMITH, President.
HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-Pres.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
Branches and Correspondents in all the Leading Cities of the World.
Victoria Branch: Corner Bastion and Government Streets.
Every description of banking business transacted. Savings Bank Department—Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.
NELSON, KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B.C.—A branch of the Bank at this point is now ready for business.
ap8 A. J. C. GALLETLY, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... £600,000, $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £220,000, $1,100,000.
(With power to increase.)
BRANCHES:
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. VANCOUVER, " NEW WESTMINSTER, " NANAIMO, " KAMLOOPS, "
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. PORTLAND, OREGON. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. TACOMA, "
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and Branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and Branches; Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents, Bank of Montreal, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.
VICTORIA BRANCH, - Government Street, Corner Fort.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this Bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to. Bullion purchased, and every description of Banking Business transacted.
A BRANCH OF THIS BANK WILL BE OPENED IN THE KOOTENAY LAKE DISTRICT (NELSON, B. C.) AS SOON AS THE SEASON OPENS IN THE SPRING OF 1892.
WM. C. WARD, Manager.
VICTORIA, B. C., 10th Dec., 1891. de10

PLOWS, HARROWS
Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers,
HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS,
Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.
Call and see them or write for Catalogues and prices to
E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
(LIMITED LIABILITY).
Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.
AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C mr1

GEO. POWELL & CO.,
CHEAPSIDE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY AND CHINA, LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,
GURNEY'S STOVES AND RANGES,
Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Electro Plated Goods, Granite Ware
AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.
CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

ROWBOTHAM
THE GROCER
Corner Yates and Broad Streets.
P. O. BOX 476. TELEPHONE 108.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the powers contained in the Riverand Streams Act, 1890, the Cowichan Improvement Company, Limited, propose, by clearing and removing the obstructions in the Cowichan river, between Cowichan lake and Cowichan bay, as delineated upon a plan deposited in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for this Province, to make the said river, between the said points, fit for rafting and driving thereon logs, timber and lumber.

And the said company propose to charge all or any persons using the said improvement for any of the said purpose at the following rate of tolls, that is to say: The sum of twenty-five cents per thousand for all timber, saw logs, spars, piles, ties or other material of the like nature floated down, over, or through the said improvements or any of them.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1892.
BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Cowichan Improvement Company, Limited. ja30-2m

PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly application will be made by the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, for an Act to amend their act of incorporation, by which the said Company may be authorized to erect and maintain telephone lines and poles in and throughout Victoria city and the districts of Victoria and Esquimalt, and that the powers and privileges granted by the said act and proposed amending act may be extended and remain in force for a period of 50 years, and that the Company may be authorized to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes.
BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co., Ld.
de31

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

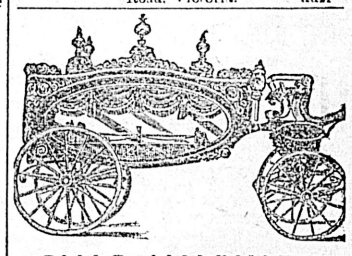
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as lime merchants, under the firm name of Raymond & Son, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John Raymond, sr., will carry on the business. All debts of the late firm will be paid, and all accounts collected by John Raymond, sr.
JOHN RAYMOND, SR.
JOHN RAYMOND, JR.
Witness: JOSEPH CARPENTER. ja31-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.
I Have Started a
HORSESHOEING BUSINESS
In Grimm's old carriage shop on Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas. Thanking all of my old patrons for past favors, I solicit a share of the public trade.
fe5-1m WM. HODGE.

REMOVAL.
JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. feb20tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Secretary B C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.
B.C. Agricultural Society.
Victoria Jockey Club.
The Jewell Block, Douglas St.
oct21-1m

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW
My Price List of Seeds, Plants and Requisites, for 1892, is now ready. If you have not received one, send post card with your address and you will receive one by next mail. My seeds are all tested before being sent out.
PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES
—AND—
Everything Required in the Garden or Greenhouse
G. A. McTAVISH,
Seedsman, Florist and Nurseryman, 9 Park Road, Victoria. au21



CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Rice Lewis & Son,
(LIMITED).
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE
MINERS', MANUFACTURERS', MILL
SUPPLIES,
Bar Iron, Steel,
Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
RICE LEWIS & SON, LIM'D,
TORONTO
ONTARIO. au28

Special Correspondence to THE COLONIST.]

M. QUAD, HUMORIST.

Some of the Eccentricities of this Remarkable Genius—For Twenty Years He Delighted

Readers of the Detroit Free Prees and He is To-day Just as Funny as ever—an Interesting Career.

A contract has been entered into whereby THE COLONIST has secured the exclusive control in this field of the witty writings of "M. Quad," (the "Detroit Free Press man"). A portrait and sketch of that well-known humorist's life will interest all our readers.

Very few humorists have held their own so long and so evenly as M. Quad, of the Detroit Free Press and later of the New York World, known in private life as Charles B. Lewis. One may say known, but in fact Mr. Lewis is probably known in person to fewer people than any other prominent man in the world. Even when in college and at the age when men of genius are usually full of gush and social enthusiasm he was at times comparatively isolated, and at the time when his early effusions were delighting millions, it is said that in all Detroit, outside of The Free Press office, not twenty persons knew the humorist by sight.

If eccentricity is the price of genius then Mr. Lewis is certainly a genius. His eccentricities crop out in all sorts of

CHARLES B. LEWIS.

ways, and many amusing stories are told of him by his acquaintances. One of his freaks some time ago was in painting his house. He changed the colors on it three or four times a year. Sometimes even before the paint was dry he would order it painted a different style. Once it would look like a barber's pole. Three months after it would resemble a hearse.

When he first went on the Free Press, over twenty years ago, he was criminal reporter. He never was a success as a reporter, as he was always getting names, dates, places and facts all wrong, and no dependence could be put in him. One evening, while Quad and another reporter were at the police station, a patrolman came in and commenced to give an account of some affair that had just happened. While the other reporter was making notes, Quad leaned back in a listless sort of way and listened. The patrolman stopped suddenly and said to him: "Get out your notebook, Quad, and get this item correct. You always make mistakes in the items I give you, and I want these facts reported correctly."

"Oh, hang your facts," retorted Quad; "they embarrass me."

At another time he got interested in horses.

Then again he became a detective.

But Quad had other fields to conquer, and so became a fireman. The last fire he turned out to filled him so full of experience that he had enough and resigned. There was a small blaze in a bakery. In the other end of the building, separated from the fire by a two foot wall, were several barrels of flour. Quad got an ax, broke the door in and commenced to roll the barrels out into the muddy street. The captain halloed to him to stop that, as there was absolutely no danger. But Quad heard not. He had a duty to perform, and that was to save that flour. As a means of making the captain's orders effective he told his men to turn the stream on to Quad. There was a bundle of muddy clothes and tangled hair and things that was pushed along the street before the forceful streams of water. That was Quad performing his last act in the fire brigade.

"A queer thing occured to me once," said Quad to the writer. "I started from Lansing, Mich., to go to Maysville, Ky., to be local editor of The Bulletin. I remember of changing cars at Owosso, but don't remember, and never did, anything that occurred for over a hundred days afterward. I wrote a letter to my wife during that time, and evidently did so in a book store. I must have changed cars at Detroit and Toledo, and transferred to the steamer Magnolia at Cincinnati. The steamer blew up, my head was crushed in, I was badly scalded and I got pneumonia from falling into the river. I lay in a hospital at Cincinnati eighty-four days. I thought I was in the mountains of Switzerland, and that two guards would not let me get to a spring where I could get a drink. One day I sat up in bed and saw my brother-in-law, who asked me how I felt. 'I'm all right; why shouldn't I be? I asked. He then told me that I had been hurt and how, but I knew nothing about it. I commenced suit against the steam-boat company for $50,000, but finally settled it satisfactorily out of court."

It is said that a published account of this explosion incident was what attracted the attention of The Free Press manager and was the means of getting Quad on the staff.

He was born fifty years ago in Liverpool, O., but at an early age was taken to Lansing, Mich. Later he worked twelve years in a printing office, chiefly at Lansing, and mastered every detail of the business from the work of the devil to that of editor. During these years he also managed to complete the course of study at the Agricultural college. He served in the Sixth Michigan cavalry during part of the war, and was with General Custer in some of his famous movements. Then he sought Detroit, and soon gained that prominent place on The Free Press which he held for twenty years.

All the common details of Detriot life were transformed by his pen. A whole host of original creations appeared—now household names in a million homes. "Bijah," of the criminal court; "Brother Gardner," "Trustee Pullback" and others, of the "Limekiln Club;" "Mr. and Mrs. Bowser," and many more are as real to millions of readers as any character in history. At last they were all transferred to New York, when Mr. Lewis took a place on The World at a salary of $10,600 a year.

In all of M. Quad's creations there is not a trace of ill nature, and no other humorists save Mark Twain and Artemus Ward have excited so little bitterness. The Arizona Kicker appears to be the chief exception. Governor John Irwin, of that territory, says that half the people who read the so called "extracts from The Kicker" believe them to be real, and it injures the country.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.

RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.

CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.

PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; nine miles of fencing; one hour by Railway from Victoria. The character of the land is about 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc. Two Trout Streams run through the property. Coal is known to exist on the property, also Fuller's Earth and Terra Cotta Clay. Garden and two orchards, about 200 fruit trees; also a Sawmill complete, water power, in full running order; capacity 12,000 feet per diem, leased for two years at $400 per annum and 50c per thousand stumpage. Two-story dwelling, 10 rooms. Dwelling house, 4 rooms, stables, hay loft, etc. Blacksmith's shop building, used as a stable. Cottage used by mill hands. Barn, 100x24; sheds all around same for sheep and stalls for cattle. Fowl house and enclosures; wash house and wool shed. Root house, turkey house, tool house, extra chicken shed, carriage house and stables, stalls for four horses and space for four carriages; hay loft 60x20, etc., and Cottage of three rooms, well finished.

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200.

Six room house and lot, Spring Ridge, $1,250.

Half acre land, 9 room house, new, bathroom, hot and cold water, close to Russell Station, $6,000.

Building lot on corner Jubilee Avenue, $700.

151 acres, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, $6,500.

Building Lot, Niagara St., ½ cash, ½ time, $650.

15 acres, City Property, suitable for sub-division, easy terms.

One Acre, Boleskine Road, $1,200.

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, $3,000.

5 room house, 2 lots, stables, woodshed and improvements, $2,000.

30 acres and improvements, within City limits, long sea frontage, suitable for sub-division, 10 minutes drive from Post Office.

House and 2 lots, Pembroke St., easy terms, $1,000.

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., per acre, $45.

SHEEP FARM,

2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm implements, £1. 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum.

4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, $1,500.

47 acres, with water power, near Shawnigan Lake, 5 minutes walk from station, $10 per acre.

One acre, near the Fountain, Saanich Road, two 6-room houses, woodsheds, chicken houses, workshops, 2 wells, city water laid on, $5,500.

80 acres, Alberni, next Anderson townsite and close to townsite where lots are said to be selling at $150 each, per acre $50.

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc.; ¼ acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000 —terms.

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500.

9 lots—to close a deal—for sale; a bargain; close to residences of Messrs. H. Saunders and W. Dalby; $5,250 for the whole; assessed for a Larger Amount.

TO LET.

One acre Garden Land; near the Fountain; 5 years lease, or less; fenced; $8 per m.
Large Hall; suitable for Sample Room; central.
6 Cottages, Spring Ridge, each, $10 per month.
8-room house, fully furnished, with piano, etc., for 12 months; near the Park and sea front; $50 per month.
9-room house, Pandora street, close to car line, within 12 minets' walk of postoffice; bathroom and out-houses. Moderate rent to approved tenant.
4-Room Cottage, Edmonton Street, $10 per month.
Large Room, 20x40, lighted back and front, suitable for Surveyor or Draughtsman, $20 m
Office, 2 Rooms. Redfern Block, Government Street, $20 per month.

Office---37 Government Street, Corner Broughton.

THE COOK CASE DISMISSED

The Two Charges Against Him Declared by Magistrate Bely a Not to Have Been Proved.

Yesterday morning, the case of George J. Cook again occupied the time of the Police Court, an adjournment having been made from the day before, to allow the prosecution an opportunity of producing further evidence in support of the charges. Mr. H. E. Field, continuing his evidence, testified that he had been to the Land Registry office, and had obtained a certificate from the Registrar, which showed that R. J. Christie was the registered owner of the lot which Cook agreed to convey to Reed, on the payment of $500 at the time the agreement was made, when Reed paid $300 in part payment for the lot. Cook had, subsequently given a conveyance of the property to another party as collateral security. Cook had made the application for registration of the lot, but had withdrawn it, because he feared judgment would be entered against it.

Mr. F. G. Walker, after reviewing the facts of the case on behalf of Cook, asked that it be dismissed. There had been no evidence to prove that the $500 had been fraudulently obtained, notwithstanding the improper disposition that might afterwards have been made of the lot.

Mr. Pryor, from Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, pressed for a conviction in the case. He submitted to the court that the prisoner had made misrepresentations by claiming that he was in a position to give a conveyance which he was not entitled to do. If, however, he had been in such a position his subsequent actions would have taken the right away from him.

Mr. Belyea, after a few minutes consideration, said that the agreement produced in the case was utterly valueless, being like much more of the paper floating around the city—not worth the material it was written on. He did not think that the case for the prosecution had been proved, although the prisoner had undoubtedly been guilty of a civil wrong. He had nothing to say in favor of the prisoner, whose actions throughout had been deceptive and fradulent; but the case had not been proved against him, and he would therefore dismiss it. He strongly advised Mr. Walker to have his client straighten the matter up.

With regard to the second charge against Cook, that of fraudulently making a sale of the lot, knowing of the existence of a prior mortgage, Mr. Belyea said that section 93 of the Larceny Act, under which it was laid, was in force in none of the other provinces of the Dominion but that of Quebec. He would therefore have to dismiss the second charge, too.

Andrew Bennett's Case.

Andrew Bennett, a colored man, has been a familiar figure in and about Victoria for the past sixteen years. About that long ago, he came to this country, from Australia, and took up upwards of 100 acres of land at Saanich. He worked industriously on the land, improving it slowly but surely. Of late years, however, Bennett appeared to have lost a great deal of his wonted energy, and his friends began to suspect that he was becoming mentally unbalanced. They induced him, a couple of years ago, to dispose of his farm, for which a ready purchaser was found in the person of Mr. Veitch, at a figure said to be $6,200. From this amount a mortgage of $800, held by the late Lawyer Hett, was deducted, and the remainder of the money was invested in the Garesche-Green Bank. Bennett continued to live in Saanich, but the barn on the farm having been mysteriously burned down, he was ordered to leave the place by Mr. Veitch. His movements, subsequently, became mysterious, if not suspicious, and his friends had him lodged in the provincial jail for safe-keeping. While thus confined, they interested themselves in his affairs, and found that his account with the bank had been withdrawn. Mr. Willis Bond, of Johnson street, an old friend of Bennett's, was invited to take him out of jail, as there was no ground on which he could be reasonably detained there, he having repeatedly claimed his liberty. Mr. Bond complied, and found that Bennett was incoherent in his statements, but an examination of the man's papers discovered that a sum of $1,200 had been taken from the bank and handed over to a gentleman, whose name it is not necessary to mention, for investment. The matter was put in the hands of a local lawyer, who has succeeded in recovering the amount. A few days ago Bennett was again placed in custody, suspected of having set fire to a house at Saanich, but there being no evidence whatever to connect him with the affair he was discharged, and placed in the safe-keeping of a friend named Stevens, on Blanchard avenue. An effort will be made to have the poor fellow examined, and should it be proved that he is unable to care for himself, he will have money sufficient to pay for his safe-keeping by some friend. He is about 55 years of age, and single.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.
Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisments discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

TWO MORE.

Two more seats were gained from the Liberals, yesterday—East Hastings and South Ontario. At the election in March, last, Dr. Burdette, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 54. Mr. Northrup was returned, yesterday, by a majority of 412. This was a great change to be effected in less than twelve months in East Hastings. South Ontario at the general election returned Mr. J. I. Davison, Liberal, with a majority of 33; now Mr. Wm. Smith, the unsuccessful candidate of last year, beats his opponent by 163 votes. The Conservatives are piling up their majority. It will be fifty before Parliament meets.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The New York Herald, in an article headed, "First Preserve the Seals," says, "This is no longer a mere Behring Sea question." It gives up the claim of the United States to territorial jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea, and it does not press the claim that the United States has an exclusive property in the seals that swim in all parts of the Northern Pacific Ocean. It believes that the seals ought to be preserved, and to effect that object, a stop should be put to pelagic sealing in those parts of the ocean frequented by the fur seal. It says that Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote "would have presented to them the absolute facts in the case, and it would not take them long to come to an understanding as to what should be done by both countries to preserve a great industry in which *both are equally interested.*" Let those American editors, who are eternally prating about British poachers, take note of the words we have italicised, and try to understand their full significance.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The publication of the usual proclamation by the President of the United States relative to the killing of seals and other fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory, and the waters thereof, need not give anyone the slighest uneasiness. No one in British Columbia or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions wants to kill seals or any other animals on Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof. They cheerfully recognize the exclusive right of American citizens to hunt on that territory and to fish and kill seals in those waters. The rights of the United States in Alaska and its waters would be respected by British subjects if the President had never thought of issuing a proclamation. How is it, we wonder, that the President of the United States does not think it worth his while to issue a proclamation warning foreigners not to trespass on the rights of the Great Republic in the territory and waters of California or Florida, or Massachusetts or Maine, or any of the other seaboard States of the Union, for American citizens have as many and as extensive rights on the territory and in the waters of those states as they have on and in those of Alaska. If the President had issued a proclamation warning foreign hunters and fishermen not to hunt seals and other fur-bearing animals in waters *outside* the territory of the United States, then there would be some reason to take exception to his arrogating to himself powers that are exercised by no other potentate in the wide world. The high seas, or the ocean, a marine league from the shore, is recognized as the highway of nations, the common property of mankind, over which no nation, let it be ever so powerful, claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. That part of the Pacific Ocean, which people have seen fit to call Behring Sea, is no exception to the rule, and consequently the President in his proclamation cannot be so unreasonable as to claim to exercise a sovereignty over what, by the comity of nations, is considered to be free to all. Those, therefore, who interpret the words "Alaska Territory and the waters thereof" to mean any thing more than would be meant by "the state of California and the waters thereof," must be altogether astray.

A COLLEGE FOR VICTORIA.

Apropos of our remarks, yesterday, upon the advantages and prospects of university extension in this province, we now indulge in the hope that speedy steps may be taken to give practical effect and afford tangible results to legislation in this respect, and that a want may be supplied to this city which has been long felt, especially by those of our inhabitants who have been obliged from time to time to send their boys, at great cost and inconvenience, for advantages which it is certainly much more desirable in every respect to furnish at home. The sums sent out of the Province for this purpose are considerable, and when one thinks of the risks attendant upon the health and habits of our youth, who are thus deprived of parental surveillance and control at a most critical period of life—perhaps to have thoughts of their native country estranged and diverted to other channels, there cannot be a doubt of the extreme urgency and necessity of an immediate movement to supply superior collegiate education in our midst.

It seems strange that while American towns in our vicinity are supplied with properly endowed colleges, almost before they indulge in such luxuries as trams, fancy parks, etc., Victoria, though senior to many, of these places in age, is far behind them in educational progressiveness. Her great beauty--blessed with a magnificent climate which is unexcelled, and scarcely equalled in any other part of the world; scenery of snow clad peaks, of woodland and water which makes her the cynosure of every eye, the centre of Provincial wealth and society, the "land of promise" for both mechanic and laborer, the Mecca of the artist and the Capital of British Columbia—with no facilities for imparting the higher education to our own youth, or affording the least encouragement to attract desirable settlers from abroad for such a purpose!!! We have an excellent common school system, most liberally adapted to the necessities of the Province generally, and, in the city, there have been at various periods, small private schools which, for the most part, have begun and ended in difficulties, and yet we have allowed often recurring cycles to fasten upon us the stain of apathy and indifference so far as the establishment of a well furnished and thoroughly efficient college is concerned. We are not among those who think the Province should do much more than provide a common school education, but the Government would vastly promote and perfect the benefits of this system, give substantial encouragement to immigration, and foster contentment and happiness of the people by creating a nucleus, now, for establishing an universely examining board such as we believe, is contemplated by the Senate of the University, and it, surely, would not even by setting aside lands, at present, perhaps, of little value, but which, when the proper time arrives for forming a good teaching staff, would, with the private endowments of our wealthy and patriotically disposed citizens, place the scheme beyond peradventure. It is, however, for the city to take immediate and effective steps towards the creation of a well furnished and modern local university college, which shall possess a first class professional staff, equipped with the latest scientific and chemical apparatus, housed in an edifice of which we may feel a pride, and presided over by an educationist capable of directing its destiny to unqalified success. Why will not a few of our foremost citizens, whose wealth, influence, or knowledge of such matters justify them in initiating the movement, take this matter up vigorously and ask for an Act of Incorporation while the present Legislature is in session? Considering the question with the most sordid view, we opine such an institution would a better and certainly a more satisfactory investment than many of the schemes presented to our small and large capitalists. We believe the net profits derived, last year, from Upper Canada College, Toronto, aggregated many thousand dollars; though that institution possesses a large staff of teachers, with exceptionally low fees such gratifying results are more easily attainable here, if a practicable effort were made to secure them. Victoria should contribute a conditional and liberal subsidy, if the proper parties come forward, to make an energetic move, and the quickly following beneficial results of retaining our youth and the large sums involved in their maintenance elsewhere, as well as the encouragement to many to come to us who are now deterred by the absence of good educational facilities, will be vastly more pleasing for contemplation to the taxpayer, than reflection upon the large sums involved in premature and unremunerative undertakings. We are glad to note that our enterprising and ambitious sister, Vancouver, has already moved in this matter, and notice has been given of application for an act of incorporation for Whetham College, for which it is proposed to purchase a site, and erect thereon a suitable edifice. We do not envy our young neighbor, but in respect of the project we are now discussing, Victoria may well emulate her example, and no longer delay the inauguration of a college here, which is a necessary cope stone to her superior attractiveness as a social and residential centre.

Be Careful and Watchful!

Fast living, excesses and intemperance are productive of exhaustion, nervousness, sleeplessness, morbidness and paralysis. Thousands die yearly from these terrible diseases. If you feel any of these evils coming on, use Paine's Celery Compound.

MRS. WARD'S LAST BOOK.

Any book written by the author of Robert Elsmere, will be read with interest. Mrs. Humphrey Ward does not write merely to amuse her readers, and many, we fear will say that she does not write to instruct them. The way in which she treats religious subjects, is to many, the reverse of edifying, and it seems that she cannot write without dealing largely with religion. It cannot be denied, however, that her writings are interesting, and that she sets those of her readers who have any capacity for thought, thinking. "The History of David Grieve," is not exactly a pleasant book to read. The views of life which the author takes are not cheering and, though she is not deficient in humor, her humor is not of the sort that provokes laughter. She depicts the life of even the humblest of her characters, as full of trials and struggles, both from within and from without. This may be true to life, but it does not contribute to amusement.

David Grieve and his sister, Louie, are orphans who are brought up on a farm by a pious and unworldly uncle, and a stern and worldly aunt. The boy is a clever, lively, handsome lad, the girl turns out to be good-looking enough, but is of the earth earthy. Both of them receive what is called a religious training, and attend the means of grace; but, in spite of all home influences, they grow up a pair of pagans. It is surprising to see how children, brought up in what would be considered a Christian household, could be so destitute of what is generally supposed to be religion. David ran away from home when he was about fourteen years old, and found his way to Manchester. There, although he was employed by a rigidly religious bookseller, he became an openly avowed infidel. It does not appear that any effort was made to put him on the right path, or to keep him there. He had among his friends a dissenting clergyman, of a philosophical turn of mind, whose pure life, devoted to the good of others, and pleasant conversation, may have had an influence for good, over him; and he also made the acquaintance of Dora Lomox, a High Church devotee, who was shocked and hurt at his unbelief, but who was too modest and too diffident to attempt to put him right in matters of faith. This Dora is a most attractive character, and shows that Mrs. Ward has a high appreciation of those whose religion takes the form of instinctive and unquestioning faith, untiring devotion, and constant and unconscious self-sacrifice. This is Dora's conception of religion. "Religion," she said in one of her conversations with David, "isn't like anything else. It's by growing up into it—by thinking about it—and doing what the Church tells you, you come to know it's true." The character of Dora is drawn with a loving hand. She is evidently a favorite with the author.

David Grieve is so busy educating himself and afterwards with pushing his business that he has no time to think of religion except to scoff and to jeer at it. While scarcely out of his teens he pays a business visit to Paris, taking with him his sister Louie, who is very difficult to manage. There they associate chiffy with artists. It is soon seen that the morality of Christianity has no firmer hold of either David or his sister than its speculative truths. They are exposed to the seductive temptations of that gay city and they, hardly without a struggle, fall. David visits some of the haunts of the Bohemian set with whom he associated and was disgusted with the shamless and boastful wickedness which he witnessed, but this, rather because it offended his taste than shocked his moral sense. David descended into the depths in Paris and suffered agonies. After a comparatively short stay there he returned home to his book-store an altered man, leaving his sister behind him. The rest of the story is principally the history of the growth of David's mind and moral nature. He marries a girl who is somewhat silly but is devotedly attached to him, but he does not appear at any time to be remarkably happy. He lives a useful life, he is addicted to no vice, and he prospers in business. He even becomes religious after a fashion. His creed is indeed indefinite. There are no certainties in it nor any beliefs that we can see. This is how he himself is made to express the conclusions at which he arrives. "And *now* it is daylight plain to me that in the simplest act of self-surrender there is the germ of all faith, the essence of all lasting religion. Quicken human service, purify and strengthen human love, and have no fear but the conscience will find its God. For all the time this quickening and this purification are His work in thee."

This seems to point to a religion of action without faith and almost without hope. Would this religion of work without faith be any better for mankind, would it be more consoling and more hopeful than that religion, condemned so long ago, of faith without work? David Grieve's creed, if it can be called a creed, may have been of some use to him, but we are afraid that ordinary mortals will find it most unsatisfactory.

We find that a paragraph published in our issue of the 7th inst., relating to "a colored gentleman recently married at Wellington," contains statements that are wholly untrue. We very much regret that the COLONIST was made the means of spreading a report injurious to that gentleman's bride. We were grossly misinformed respecting that matter, and will be careful in future how we accept as true, any information coming from the source whence the untruthful statements were derived.

New Books.

Santa Barbara, Oudia.
The Little Minister, J. M. Barrie.
A Fatal Silence, Florence Marryat.
Princess Mazaroff, Jos. Hatton.
For sale by T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,

REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE

At 114 Humbo'dt Street, near entrance to B. H. Park, on

Monday, February 22, at 2 p.m.

Comprising Ebon'zed Centre Table, 2 Ebonized and Gilt Rockers, 4 Upholstered Chairs, Capital Bed Lounge, 2 Oleographs in Gilt Frames, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Box and Wire Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Folding Chair, Parlor, Bedroom, Hall and Stair Carpets in Good Condition; Toiletware, Oilcloth, Cook Stove and Furniture, Tinware, Dinner Service complete, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Extension Table (6 leaves), Meat Safe, etc. Also a number of Garden Tools, including Lawn Mower, Pruner, Spades, and Rakes, Hose Piping, e'c.

Terms cash. Goods to be cleared day of sale

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,
fe18 Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEES' SALE.

By order of Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL ON

Wednesday, Feb. 24th,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,

The entire stock in trade, store fixtures, fittings, show cases, safes, now on the premises occupied by

MR. A. A. CLAYTON,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

The stock comprises

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Unset Stones, Opticians' Goods, Manufacturers' Tools, Lathes, Mills, Watch Materials, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The stock will be sold en bloc at so much on the dollar of the value as per inventory, which will be ready on Saturday, February 20th, 1892, at noon, the amount now being roughly estimated at $15,000.

Arrangement has been made with the landlord for a transfer of the present lease for the balance of the unexpired term, to July 1, 1893, at $70 per month.

Terms—½ cash, ½ 60 days, ½ 90 days, on approved endorsed notes satisfactory to the sellers.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
fe17 Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Have been instructed by Mr. Henry Simpson to sell at

ROSE BANK FARM,

NORTH SAANICH,

On account of expiry of his lease, on

FEBRUARY 29th, '92,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

Three Br cod Mare,
Two Work Horses.
One 4-year-old Driving Mare.
Three Geldings, 4 years old.
One Colt, 1 year old.
One Filly, 4 years old.
Four Cows.
25 Thoroughbred Norfolk Down Ewes, from 1 to 3 years old.
Eight Brood Sows, 5 with sucklings.
Six Dozen Chickens.
Brantford Self-Binder, Reaper, Mower, Seed Drill, Thrashing Machine, Fanning Mill, Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Harness, Chaff Cutters.
Shot Gun.
Household Furniture.
Five Tons Potatoes.

LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED

Terms—Under $100, cash; over $200, 30 days; over $300, 60 days; over $100, 90 days, on approved endorsed notes.

Catalogues ready Thursday.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
fe13 Auctioneer.

SALE OF NELSON LOTS

Notice is hereby given that a public auction sale of Government lots in the town of Nelson, West Kootenay, will be held at Nelson on or about the 20th day of April next.

Full particulars will be published at a later date.

F. G. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., February 10th, 1892.
fe13-1m

FOR SALE.

The Red Lion Brewery, lately occupied by the Union Brewery Company, of Nanaimo, situated at Nanaimo River.

For further particulars apply to
W. T. MYLES,
Grand Hotel,
fe18-tf Nanaimo, B. C.

LADIES who have to earn their living can make it easier by selling our HYGEIA Electro-Magnetic Corsets than anything else. For terms apply to WESTERN CORSET CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
feb11-13t

MISCELLANEOUS

KASLO · CITY

Kootenay Lake, B. C.

ALMOST EVERY MAIL brings additional particulars of the wonderful mineral deposits tributary to Kaslo City. Transportation facilities are being arranged for, making KASLO CITY their terminal point.

Many thousands of people will make KASLO CITY their headquarters during the coming season.

Every possible arrangement is being made to have material on the ground for building as soon as the season will permit, so that all who come will be comfortably accommodated.

The general agents are besieged with enquiries from all parts of the mining States with regard to purchasing lots in KASLO CITY for business purposes.

Ever since the property was placed on the market there have been constant sales. Don't fail to make enquiries early.

The location of KASLO CITY is admirable. It is not only the headquarters for one of the RICHEST MINING SECTIONS DISCOVERED IN AMERICA, but is naturally a pleasant, convenient and beautiful townsite.

The mines tributary to KASLO CITY will receive more attention from capitalists and prospectors this year than those of any other section of West Kootenay.

There is just as much prospect for KASLO CITY to-day as there was for Helena, Butte, Denver, or any of the great mining towns of the Western States.

The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company have built a spacious hotel, but others will go up just as soon as the season will permit.

The route to the great discoveries known as the "SLOCAN STRIKE" from Kaslo City is an easy grade. A trail has been built and a wagon road will follow.

KASLO CITY is sure to become the supply centre for this great region. It will become a large and prosperous town. Fortunes are made by investing in the early history of a growing town.

You cannot do better than invest in KASLO CITY. It is sure to bring a handsome return. Any enquiry will be cheerfully answered.

For further particulars address the undersigned, or apply to any of the city agents in British Columbia, or at Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Butte, Helena, etc.

IRVING & HAYWOOD

General Agents of the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co.,

28½ Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

SPECIAL SALE

—AT—

MANCHESTER HOUSE

Having Just Finished Stock Taking, we have Decided to have a Special Sale for Two Weeks, in the Following Lines:

HOSIERY

A line of heavy goods suitable for Boys, 25, 27½, 30, 32½, 35c.
Ladies and Misses Rib Wool Hose at 30 and 35c.
A Line of Infants Hosiery, will clear at 15c. a pair.
A Line of Ladies' Very Heavy Cashmere Hose at 50c. pair.
A Line of Ladies' Very Heavy Rib Cashmere Hose at 60c. pair.

DRESS GOODS

Melton Cloth, 10 yards for $1.
Melton Cloth, Extra Wide, 7 yards for $1.
Fancy Melton Suitings 54 in. wide, 75c. per yard, usual price, 1.25.
A Line of Stripe and Plaid Dress Goods, 8 yards for $1.00
Diagonal Dress Goods, several shades, 6 yards for 1.00
Plaid " " " 6 " " 1.00

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS,
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS,
REMNANTS OF EMBROIDERIES.

A Line of Linen Tablecloths which we sell at 75c. each. Odd Lines of Cashmere and Taffeta Gloves, 15c per pair. Fur Boas, 60c. and 75c.

As we require more room for our Dress Goods Department we have decided to Clear Out all Our Stock of Gents Furnishings at Cost.

Gents Drawers and Undervests, 50c. each.
" " " all wool, 65c. "
" " " " 75c. "
" " " large size, 90c. "
" " " all wool, $1.00 "
" Printed Cambric Shirts 75c. "
" Scarfs and Ties, 15, 25 and 40c. "
Odd Lines Gents Undervests, 40c. each.
" " Boys Vests and Drawers, 25c e.
Gents all wool hose, per pair, 20c.
Gents Unlaundried White Shirts, 65c. e
" Laundried, " 65, 90, $1.15 e
" Flannel top Shirts, 90c each.

REMEMBER, THIS SALE IS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

T. HAUGHTON & CO.,

88 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC RECITAL

—AND—

CONCERT.

MISS ROSA STRANNUS, assisted by Miss Mouatt, Miss Shaw, Messrs. S. Wootton, V. Austin, C. Rowlands,

MONDAY - FEBRUARY - 22.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Admission 50c. Tickets at Waitt's Music Store
fe20-2

VICTORIA -:- THEATRE

JAS. COLLINS, MANAGER.

Direct from Their New York Successes

ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Tuesday, Feb. 23

Magnificent production of

MR. A. M. PALMER'S

Great Madison Square Theatre Success,

"CAPT. SWIFT."

—WITH—

MR. ARTHUR FORREST,

Supported by a superb company of high-class players.

Regular prices—Reserved seats, $1; gallery 50 cents. Seats secured at Jamieson's.

IMPERIAL -:- THEATRE

The Favorite Family Amusement Resort

J. WARD, MANAGER.

WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 22ND.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights,

Rice's Victoria Stock Co'y

In the Romantic Southern Drama,

THE - PLANTER'S - WIFE

PRICES—25c., 35c., 50c. Box Seats 60c.
Seats reserved at Kerr & Begg's Book Store.

—IN THE—

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

—ON—

FRIDAY,

26TH — FEB. — 26TH

To secure funds for a memorial window for the late Archbishop Seghers, conducted by the Ladies of the Church, an unusually interesting programme, consisting of a

CONCERT

with choice solos and choruses, interspersed with tableaus and minuets by children in appropriate dress costume, to be followed by singing Mother Goose melodies, in costume; also Prof. Heiliger kinder symphony.

TICKETS 50c. Children half price.

Giving all an opportunity of visiting the interior of the beautiful edifice. fe16-td

THE

JAPANESE BAZAAR

PORCELAINS, -:- SILKS,

CURIOS.

Splendid Choice of JAPANESE LILY BULBS.

T. S. FUTCHER,
IMPORTER AND RETAILER,
41 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. ja30

HENRY FRY, Jr.,

Civil Engineer,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

DUNCAN'S STATION, E. & N. R'Y.

(COWICHAN DISTRICT.)

Complete Plans of the District can be seen, and intending purchasers of Agricultural Lands or Town Lots in DUNCAN'S, MACPHERSON'S, KOKSILAH OR CHEMAINUS will receive full information by calling at the office, corner of Government and Craig Streets, Duncan's, where a full list of desirable properties can be seen.

Loans negotiated and insurance effected.
no28 6m

CANNED CLAMS

—PUT UP BY—

Wannuck Packing Co.

RIVER'S INLET.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld.

AGENTS. ja27-1m

VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS

SELF-RAISING PATENT FLOUR

Manufactured by the Hungarian Roller Process from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat for

BREAD, BISCUITS, PASTRY, ETC.,

Prepared on scientific chemical principles, and no deleterious substance used in its manufacture.

For the Housekeeper, Sportsman, Rancher, Mining Camp or Seafaring man it is an invaluable article for producing in a few minutes wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc., only Cold Water is needed to be added, and, for convenience and wholesomeness,

IT - CANNOT - BE - SURPASSED.

ja17-1m

HAUD A WEE, MY WILLIE.

Light o' heart and careless hand,
Siller nane nor yet o' land,
Save the wee bit bench of sand,
Haud a wee, my Willie.

Wha shall tak' his empty seat
In the life-boat, thro' the weet,
When the ragin' billows beat?
Haud a wee, my Willie.

Never he did danger shirk,
Light o' day or glow'rin' mirk;
Bared his breast to face the work,
Haud a wee, my Willie.

Foremost hand to launch the boat,
Knotted kerchief at his throat,
Whis'lin' like the plover's note,
Haud a wee, my Willie.

Fathoms deep he's lyin' now,
Sea-weed matted on his brow,
Where the winds the water plough.
Haud a wee, my Willie.

Nane to heed o' joy or bliss,
Nane to ken nor yet to miss,
Mither's warmin'—sweetheart's kiss,
Haud a wee, my Willie.

—ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

THE CITY.

Another Quiet Day.

The affairs of the Supreme Court had another quiet day yesterday, there being only two unimportant Chambers summonses on the list.

The City Water Works.

The Water Works committee, accompanied by Acting Commissioner Lynn, paid the water works a visit yesterday. The result of the trip will form the subject of a report to the City Council.

New Hotel for Comox.

It is understood that a fine new hotel is to be erected by Mr. John Thompson, on the property recently divided up by Messrs. King & Casis. The hotel is to be fitted up in first-class style, and to cost somewhere about $10,000.

A Fire Alarm.

The firemen had a short run yesterday morning. Box 61 called them to the corner of Fisgard and Blanchard streets, where a fire had broken out in the roof of Mr. E. Thain's house. The sparks were quickly extinguished and without any serious loss.

Board of Trade Building Association.

The first general meeting of shareholders of the British Columbia Board of Trade Building Association (limited liability), will be held at the office of the B. C. Board of Trade, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1892, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and other preliminary business.

The Quicksilver Mine.

Mr. William Wills, manager of the Seachart Quicksilver Mining Co., left yesterday afternoon by the Mystery for the mine, to prepare for spring operations. Mr. Wills, and those who can speak with authority on the subject, say that there is a good thing in it.

Men Are Welcome.

Men are heartily invited to the song service, which will be conducted by Mr. G. J. Burnett, this afternoon, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A good and profitable time is expected. Go and join in the singing, and, if you can't sing, listen. Don't forget the time, 4 o'clock.

Joe Hess' Visit.

Mr. Joe Hess will lecture in Temperance Hall, on Thursday, 25th inst. Joe Hess was converted about seven years ago, and has been a public platform speaker most of the time since. Most people, no doubt, have heard about him; he has in years gone by been a prize fighter of note. Admission free.

Adjourned Till To-Morrow.

The case of the poundkeeper against a private citizen, for the attempted rescue of a cow, was called, in the Police Court, yesterday. Owing to the information having been laid in a manner not quite consistent with the law, the case was adjourned till to-morrow, in order to allow of its being amended in the meantime.

The Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Diocesan Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a sale of fancy and useful work, in the Cathedral school, on Wednesday evening next. The Sunday school girls will repeat the performance of "The Fairy Voices" (by request), which they sang at their Christmas Festival. Other music will be provided, and the refreshments will be free. Tickets can be had at Lombard's and at Jamieson's.

It Interests the Postmaster.

Yesterday, Pastmaster Noah Shakespeare, received a letter from a young lady in San Francisco, in which she earnestly inquires after a certain young man who has been corresponding with her for some time. She further asks what business he is engaged in, and what kind of young man he is; also, if he keeps respectable company. She then draws her letter to a close by giving a brief description of herself, in which she states that she keeps respectable company, is well educated and dresses well.

The Runaway Afloat.

Early yesterday morning, a boat equipped with oars, sails, etc., was stolen from the the C.P.N. wharf, and was subsequently seen off the harbor. At that time she appeared to be in the hands of a couple of boys, one of whom was supposed to be the young Van Horst, the youth who escaped from the reformatory. Late in the evening the boat was found beached near Beacon Hill. Officer Campbell reports having also seen a double-ender with two boys on board, in Esquimalt harbor. In this case also, one of the occupants is supposed to have been the runaway.

A Youthful Criminal.

A sad case of youthful criminalty was brought out in the police court, yesterday, when Arthur Brown, a lad in the employ of Sears & Co., painters, appeared in the dock to answer to a charge of stealing $2 from the till of the shop. The charge was proved against him in a few minutes, notwithstanding the appeal of the father that the boy had meant to pay the money back out of his week's wages. This was ascertained to be hardly the case as the lad had entered a sale $2 short of what it really was. The magistrate sent the prisoner to the reformatory for one month.

The Mountain of the Holy Cross.

A splendid oil painting, 33 by 40, is at present on exhibition in the window of Mr. Sommer, Government street. It is the work of J. L. Hopfenzitz, an artist, well-known in Victoria, where he has done some splendid work. The Mountain of the Holy Cross, is, as all travellers know, situated in the Saguache Range, Col., and where the cross is made, by volcanic eruption in the mountain, is at an altitude of 14,176 feet above sea level. The picture is a perfect piece of art, and is admired by all who see it. The landscape is charming, the light and shade perfect, and the touches of nature are as true as art can make them. Mr. Hopfenzitz's many friends in town will be pleased to learn that his last work is pronounced by competent critics to be his best.

"A Cheerful Evening."

The members of the Guild of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, will give another "Cheerful Evening" in the Victoria West Hall, to-morrow night. There is sure to be a large attendance, as the admission is set at the lowest possible figure.

The Operation Successful.

The difficult operation of removing the cancer from the mouth of Sheriff McMillan was successfully performed, at St. Joseph's Hospital, yesterday, by Dr. J. C. Davie, assisted by Dr. Helmcken. The patient is now resting easily, and, it is thought, is doing well.

In Aid of the Organ.

On Tuesday night next, an entertainment will be given in Victoria West Hall, in aid of the organ fund of the Methodist church at that place. In addition to the musical part of the progamme, a stereoptican exhibition will be given by Postmaster Noah Shakespeare.

Will Take a Rest.

Acting upon the suggestion of her physician, Miss MacGregor, of the Conservatory of Music, will refrain from singing in public until the return of the warm weather. Miss MacGregor has been suffering with a bronchial affection, but it will in no way interfere with her teaching at the Conservatory.

A Coming Treat.

Next Thursday evening an At Home will be given in the schoolroom of St. John's church, when, no doubt, a very pleasant evening will be spent by everyone attending. The charm of the entertainment will consist in its thoroughly impromptu character throughout, which will add materially to its attractiveness. The proceeds are to be devoted to the choir fund of the church. Mrs. I. W. Powell has the affair in hand.

A Benefit Not Derived.

The "Grand Instrumental and Vocal Smoking Concert,' for the benefit of Geo. J. Cook, announced to take place in the Trades and Labor Hall, last night, proved a disappointment. Tickets were issued at 25 cents each, and a good programme was guaranteed. A few sympathizers turned up at the prescribed hour, but the hall was in darkness. Inquiries from the caretaker elicited the statement that the hall had not been secured for the occasion.

An Estimable Lady Dead.

Four motherless children and a sorrowing husband, besides a host of intimate friends, mourn the death which occurred in this city yesterday of Mrs. Glendinning, wife of Mr. Adam Glendinning, of Cedar Hill. The deceased lady was a sister of Mrs. Page, of Victoria, had resided here since 1874, and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral takes place from the residence of Mr. F. Page, 263 Fort street, to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Again Remanded.

The adjourned case of Andrew Wright, charged with committing an indecent assault upon Mrs. Goldsmith, was again up for hearing in the police court, yesterday. Mr. Wootton, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, asked the bench that the prisoner might be allowed to change his plea from "guilty" to that of "not guilty." He begged that the plea might be amended, as his client was under the impression that he was answering to a charge of common assault at the time. The request was allowed, and the case adjourned till to-morrow. Bail was allowed in the sum of $250.

Easily Done.

She had been trying for twenty minutes to entertain him with the gossip of the neighborhood.

"Aw, Miss Quickstep," he said, "cawn't we—aw—talk about something fwesh?"

"Why, yes, Mr. De Swellnut," she answered, with an engaging smile. "Tell me all about yourself. How do you manage to pass the time these dull days?"

In broiling meat over coals never allow them to smoke the least. After the coals have burned down somewhat throw on a handful or salt to deaden the blue flame that arises. If the dripping from your meat takes fire, remove from the stove to cool for a few moments. Don't try to blow it out, as there is danger of burning the face.

Black stockings are apt to assume a greenish look after repeated washings. We are told that a simple way of preserving the color is to wash them in soap free of soda, and in the last rinsing water to add a tablespoful of good vinegar. Wring them out and clap them into shape. A hot iron tends to destroy the color, particularly if they are wet.

Some people imagine that they are making giant strides every time they kick.

Bicycle Dealer—This machine will be better for your boy than a pony. It doesn't eat anything.

Frugal Parent (not entirely convinced)—No, it won't eat anything, but I'm afraid it'll give the boy a thunderin' big appetite.

Mamma-in-law—So, Harold, your papa said he hoped my trip would be a benefit to me? Harold—Yes; pa said he hoped if you went to California you'd go for good.—

"No, John," said the affectionate wife of a politician, "I don't want any woman's suffrage."

"Why not?"

"Because I'd always feel like voting for you for office, and I don't think I could conscientiously do it.

"Are you engaged?" inquired the lady of Bridget at the intelligence office.

"No, mum, but I have regular company for four nights o' the week."

"Want some of my hair restorer, sir?" asked the barber; "best in the world."

"Oh, I've something better—I've just got a divorce from my wife."

Greatly Benefited.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been using B. B. B. for cancer of the breast the last two years and four months, both externally and internally, and have been greatly benefitted. Have had cancer over seven years, and no medicine ever did me as much good as B. B. B. I feel sure that sufferers from cancer can obtain relief or even cure from B. B. B., and will be pleased to answer any questions as to the use and benefit received from this remedy.

MRS. A. ELLIOT, Waterdown, Ont.

Weiler Bros. are selling their chenille and art curtains at reduced prices to clear. *

Cafe Royal.

For Oysters and Lunch after theatre. *

CROFTER FISHERMEN.

Suggested Outline of the Government Measure on the Subject.

The Scheme a Two-Fold One—A Vast Commercial Organization on the Tapis.

It will be remembered that in the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present session of the Provincial Legislature, there was a clause to the effect that certain proposals for the establishment of Crofter settlements at various points along the seaboard, with a view to the development of the deep sea fisheries, would be laid before the House for consideration. This particular clause of the Speech attracted some attention at the time, and many were the enquiries and surmises as to what the exact nature of the proposals would be. But no very definite information about the matter has, so far, leaked out.

There is reason to believe, however, that in a very short time the Government measure, dealing with this matter, will be brought down, and, while it is impossible at the present time to ascertain what are the details of the proposals, it is understood that the measure will be complete and comprehensive. The indications are that the two-fold scheme proposed will embody the details of a plan to bring out to the Province the Crofters with their families from Scotland, and simultaneously with this movement, to put into operation the vast machinery of an extensive commercial organization. Of course, in connection with the carrying out of this plan, there is an enormous amount of work to be done, which is yet, in its practical detail, embryonic, and of which, consequently, no further information can be had. Yet sufficient is known to give the public a general idea of what it is proposed to do.

So far as the mere matter of bringing the Crofters out is concerned, it has been for some time known that the Imperial Government has decided to aid the project by loaning the province of British Columbia the sum of £150,000 for 30 years, at three per cent. interest, this money to be spent entirely in the transfer and installation of the Crofters, and under the supervision of the Provincial Government. This, then, being known, it will be seen that it will be merely a matter of detail arrangement to provide for bringing out the families, and, as of course, the success of the project will, to a greater or less extent, depend upon the success of the first batch of Crofter emigrants, it will be necessary to see that no stone is left unturned to ensure this object. But, suppose the Crofters, say to the number of 50, with their families, are brought out, what are they then to do? And this is where the more important portion of the scheme comes in. As it is understood, an English company is in course of organization, with a capital of a million sterling, for the purpose of purchasing the fish from the boats of the Crofters as soon as caught, and transporting them through a cold storage system on steamers and cars to every important market on the continent. In addition to this it is understood the company will be prepared to cure fish by a variety of processes, extract fish oils and manufacture fertilizers, etc., from the offal. So that all kinds of fish procurable will be utilized, and there shall be no waste. The reader will at once perceive how these two branches of the scheme will work into each other, and the whole tend to the development of the deep sea fisheries of the Province, thus establishing a new industry, the possibilities of which are as boundless as "our great sea farm."

"The Crofter scheme" has, for four or five years, been looming up in the hazy distance, the Government, on its part, hesitating to bring out and place upon the sea coast a community of Crofter fishermen in the absence of reliable facilities for marketing the fish these settlers might catch. The problem has now been finally solved by the organization of the commercial part of this scheme. Homes will be provided for the fishermen, and everything will be ready for their reception on their arrival; the commercial company will provide them with fishing boats and appliances, and will be prepared with their steamers to take their first catch of fish away to the markets, so that the Crofters will not need to be idle for a single day after their arrival. Of course it has always been understood, and is a vital condition, that the Crofters to be brought out will be most carefully selected under the strict and efficient supervision of both the Provincial Government and commercial company. It is impossible at the present time to indicate the scheme more definitely, but it is one of the most important that has ever been submitted for the consideration of the Legislature. The public will doubtless look with great anxiety for fuller information.

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

Introduced in Act the Third of Monte Cristo at The Victoria.

A Constable Mistook His Cue, and the Result Was Much Joy for the House.

Last night a scene was enacted at the Victoria Theatre that was quite outside of the ordinary play, and had about as little to do with "The Count of Monte Cristo" as the instruments of the orchestra. Owing to the fact that there has been a little disagreement between two members of the stock company, some people were beginning to look for "fun," and it was generally supposed that the trouble would culminate during the progress of the performance last evening. The local police heard of the probability of difficulty and were on hand, bright and early, ready to do and die, to preserve order and prevent bloodshed at the risk of their valuable lives.

All went well until the middle of the third act. A constable was stationed in the wings on the watch, his eagle eye peeled for the first hint of a row. The scene was one of the most stirring of the whole play. The Minister of Police of France, in a magnificent uniform, had arrived at the inn directly after the supposed Jew, "Von Blinkenstein," had gone to a chamber to sleep. The wife of the inn-keeper and the Minister of Police had, despite the remonstrances of the husband of the former, determined to kill the disguised Count of Monte Christo, and advanced to the head of the stairs with that object. The worthy and virtuous innkeeper, the part taken by the manager of the theatre, Mr. James Collins, vainly strove to prevent the crime being committed, and was thrown to the ground by the Minister of Police, and lay stunned and unconscious, in picturesque pose, full length on the floor. The would-be assassin, turning to the steps, axe in hand, in order to carry out his dastardly work, was confronted with the man whose blood he sought, who, all disguise now thrown off, stood defiant and stern above him. It was a moment of subdued excitement, and the audience was worked up to a proper pitch of enthusiasm and interest.

Suddenly, with three graceful bounds and baton *en evidence*, a new character appeared. It was a member of the city police force, attired in uniform. He rushed across to the French minister of police, and no doubt imbued strongly with the air of tragedy and sensation that hung around him, clapped his right arm on the gentleman's shoulder, and exclaimed, "I arrest you, Mr. ——!"

For a few moments the spectators didn't quite "catch on." During that time the actor-constable stood, unmoved, gazing at the footlights, and no doubt feeling every inch a star. Then a sergeant of police in the pit gave a stern command to the individual to leave the stage immediately, and dropping his arm from the astonished minister's shoulder he slunk across the boards into the wings again amid the loud laughter of the audience.

The dead innkeeper rose slowly to his feet and stared at the departing intruder in a most affectionate manner. The audience roared again, and when the dead man sighed deeply and gave the order to resume the play they screamed with laughter. In a couple of minutes the actors had recovered from the shock and all went swimingly again.

The reason for the peculiar action of the constable is thus explained. In watching so intently for any disturbance he became unconsciously so much taken up with the play that he couldn't disentangle the two things, and rushed upon the stage in an agony of distress to stop the sham fight. The event was about the most amusing contretemps that has ever occurred at The Victoria.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED

For the Relief of Those Left Destitute by the Oscar and Hattie Disaster.

Chief Mate Peters Gives Full Particulars of the Drowning in a Report to the Owners.

The tragic deaths of Capt. A. M. Gault and his companions, members of the crew of the sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie, are fresh in the memory of Victorians—they occurred only a few days ago—and all will learn with pleasure that steps are already being taken to relieve the necessities of the captain's widow in this her hour of sadness and need. He case is particularly distressing. She is almost an entire stranger in this country, having come out from Scotland last year, with her two little ones, to join her husband. He left the old land in advance of his loved ones, to make a home for them in British Columbia. Though a sober, hard-working and careful man, the expense of bringing his family to this Province—his little boy being an invalid—had prevented his laying by any money to provide for such a disaster as has befallen his wife and children. They are, now that their bread-winner is dead, all but penniless, and for a time at least must depend upon sympathetic friends for their support. A subscription list was opened, yesterday, Mr. John L. Penney's name for $50 heading it. Copies are to be found at the office of the Pacific Sealing Co., No. 7 Store street; at E. B. Marvin & Co's office, on Wharf street; and at the COLONIST office. Subscriptions left at either of these places will be immediately acknowledged and promptly handed to Mrs. Gault.

The report of Chief Mate Charles Peters was received by mail, yesterday, by the owners. It reads as follows:—

"It is a painful duty I have to perform in communicating to you the details of the sad accident which befel Captain Gault and a boat's crew.

"On the 14th of February, Walter Payne, with a boat's crew, deserted the schooner while out hunting, about 12 miles to the northward of Foulweather lighthouse. The day was clear, bright and calm; all the other boats returned in good time. On the following day Capt. Gault sent me with a boat's crew in search of Payne, in toward the lighthouse and Yaquina Bay, but without success. The captain informed the authorities at Newport, this is the nearest settlement and town, about Payne, the boat and the guns, in a letter, which I delivered. Reports about the settlements on the coast here led Captain Gault and myself to the belief that he had landed at some of the inlets northward of us, so the captain started himself, this morning, (the 16th), it being quite calm, along the coast in a boat, which contained, besides himself, the following men: Fred. Whittingham, John McDonald, Gus. Lome, Ralph Sterratt, all hunters, and able seaman Ed. Lack.

"Before leaving he directed me to stand off on the shore and try to make a north-easterly course in case I should have some wind during the day. The boat left the ship at 10 a.m., and in about two hours was lost sight of from aboard. A breeze sprang up at 1:30 p.m. from the north, and I stood in shore as close as I dared, to go, keeping a good lookout for the boat, but without success. I stood out to sea just at dusk, and hove to shortly afterwards. I set all necessary lights, and fired the signal gun at short intervals. The wind died out again, and I kept the whole crew on the lookout. At 9 p.m. we heard a cry for help, in towards shore, and I sent a boat in the direction of the sound. This boat soon found Ralph Sterratt, floating about on the bottom of the captain's boat. The crew took him off, and, as they were not able to right the drifting boat, they brought this man aboard, where he related the following:

"'In trying to make a landing through the surf, which is running high here on this beach, the boat capsized, and all were drowned except myself. I saved myself by clinging to the boat. Captain Gault, Gus Lome and Ed. Lack were washed off the bottom of the boat shortly after capsizing. McDonald and Whittingham were drowned in trying to swim ashore.'"

"This is the sad story I have to relate. One gun and one rifle were lost in the boat. The boat itself I have not been able to find again. All the personal property of the deceased men will be taken care of and handed over to you in proper time.

Feb. 17.—"Weather being calm and deeming it necessary to inform you and the nearest authorities I engaged the tug Resolute to tow me into Yaquina Bay across the bar, and I anchored here at 2 p.m., and went to the telegraph office and custom house with the necessary papers. Everybody aboard is well. We have caught sixteen seals so far. The schooner is short of eight men all told, viz: Captain and four hunters, and three seamen. Have lost two boats; Hunter Payne took one and the other was lost last night. Also three guns and one rifle. Oars and sails and all boat gear were lost also. It is my intention to send out Hunter Campbell with three men tomorrow morning with a guide to search for the bodies in the neighborhood of where the accident happened; in regard to the burial, in case of finding them, I await your instructions; also, what to do and where to go with the schooner. I am no perfect navigator, and you can guide yourself by this information. The custom's officials show great sympathy and seem very willing to render all assistance required. Hoping that my next letter may bring you more cheerful news."

A Crying Evil.

Every crying evil should be promptly removed. Sick headache is a crying evil affecting thousands of Canadians, which can easily be removed by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best known stomach, liver and bowel regulator and cure for sick headache from whatever cause arising.

Ladies are saying O'Kell & Morris' Jams are excellent.

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR CLEARING.

Tenders for clearing Broadway and Central Avenue, in Barclay.

—ALSO—

Tenders for construction of Warehouse 20x40, and getting out Piles for Wharf, at Barclay, will be accepted by the undersigned at his office, 30 Broad Street, up to the 23rd instant. Particulars on application.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

fe16 W. D. McGREGOR.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Whole tenders will be received by the undersigned up till Saturday 1 p. m., February 27th, for the erection and completion of a brick building on Yates street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ED. MALLANDAINE, JR., Architect.

70 Douglas street, Turner Block. fe11

Tenders for Langley Prairie Farm

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the farm property composed of Lot 309 and the Southerly portion of Lot 308, Group 2, New Westminster District, containing in all 225 acres, more or less. Terms, two-thirds cash, balance to be secured by mortgage on the land. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. LINDLEY CREASE, 16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B C., Solicitor for Estate of Adam Innes, deceased. fb12-tf

NOTICE!

TENDERS

are invited for purchase of the

BOARDING HOUSE

KNOWN AS

ROCCABELLA

and the Four Lots belonging thereto, situate on

Victoria Crescent, Victoria.

Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Tenders will be received up to the

29TH.-:-INST.-:-29TH.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to WALKER, PEMBERTON & DUMBLETON, 20 Chancery Lane, Victoria.

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

SPLENDID

English and German Singing Canaries

FOR SALE.

P. LANGE, 93 GOVERNMENT STREET.

fe3-2m

IMPROVED DENTISTRY.

Having returned from Europe, I shall be pleased to receive my old and new patients at my office, 73 Government street. I am now prepared to furnish you with the latest methods in the Dental art. My specialties are Apparatus for Cleft Palate, my Improved Sets of Artificial Teeth, Regulating Teeth, and the latest setting, Diamonds into Natural and Artificial Teeth. None but first class work furnished.

DR. HARTMAN, 73 Government St.

ja6

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT.

Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JACKETS. - MANTLES.

NEW CAPES.

Prints, Flannelettes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

DAVID SPENCER, Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'TIS A FEAT TO IT THE EET.

This feat is accomplished every day at our boot and shoe emporium. The finest and best lines always in stock.

A. B. ERSKINE, 132 Government Street, corner Johnson Street.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT, AUCTIONEERS

COMOX - TOWNSITE

AUCTION OF 100 LOTS

Wednesday, March 2, at 11 a.m

COMOX, the most northern townsite on the East Coast, is the centre of the richest and largest agricultural district on the Island, and is surrounded by a large number of settlers. Its minerals are practically unexhaustable. The Vancouver Coal Co. own 2,000 acres within two miles of the townsite, and the Union Coal Co. are working a shaft within six and a half miles, where about 1,000 men are employed. Prof. Dawson, in his report, says: "The Comox valley is one bed of coal." Logging is carried on to a very large extent. Timber very plentiful and of exceptionally good quality. Comox townsite is growing and extending rapidly. There is already a large population. The public buildings include Court House, Post Office, Four Churches, Friendly Society's Hall, besides a number of stores and hotels. A new steamboat is being built to improve the service already in existence; a contract for telegraphic communication is now let, and it is expected that the new Canada Western and Comox Railway will soon be an accomplished fact. Several of the lots have water frontage. Terms liberal.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT, Real Estate Auctioneers.

ja10

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & Co.

16 AND 18 DE BRESOLES ST.

MONTREAL

TRADE MARK FOR HOLLOW WARE — TRADE MARK FOR W. ROGERS KNIVES FORKS SPOONS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST QUALITY

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

W. ROGERS Knives, Forks and Spoons, etc. A. J. WHIMBEY, AGENT FOR CAN

THE LAST SURVIVOR

of a wreck or battle has, no doubt, many painful memories continually about him. Such sad thoughts must be the portion of the only remaining sailor

OF THE OLD BEAVER

But, if he could be brought down from the Harrison River to Victoria, and, walking down the street that he

GAVE HIS NAME TO

look in at Henry Saunders' mammoth grocery store, that is its principal adornment, he would at least be cheered to know that nowhere on the coast is there a better fitted up provision warehouse than is to be found at 39

JOHNSON STREET.

MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.

BROKERS,

Have a Large List of

CHOICE - PROPERTY - FOR - SALE

Parties desirous of disposing of any property will do well to list it with us. Spring is opening up and property is moving

44 BROAD STREET.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE. PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., Of Hartford, Conn., ESTABLISHED - - - 1854. Cash Capital, - $2,000,000. CANADA BRANCH: Head Office, 114 St. James St., MONTREAL.

GERALD E. HART, - - - - - - - - General Manager.

A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

J. J. AUSTIN, H. M. YATES, } Victoria Agents, 53 Government St.

an29

PLATFORM AND STAGE.

To-Morrow Night a Busy One at the Theatres—For the Benefit of Mrs. Gault.

Last Night's Benefit at The Imperial —"The Planter's Wife"—Among the Amateurs.

The Belmour-Gray Company are playing in Calgary.

"Pirates of Penzance" is to have another full rehearsal to-morrow evening.

The amateurs of Victoria West contemplate a repetition of the comedies so successfully produced, in aid of the seating fund of St. Saviour's church, soon after Lent.

Bobby Gaylor's farce comedy, "Sport McAllister," was written by Charles J. Vincent, the author of "The Editor," "The Grass Widow," "Lady Tom," and Patti Rosa's new play, "Dolly Varden."

At the Y.M.C.A. hall to-morrow evening, Miss Rosa Saunus, the dramatic reciter, will give an evening of comic, serio-comic and tragic readings, interspersed with music by the best local talent of Victoria. The programme, published yesterday, will be sure to draw a big house.

The Amateur Minstrels will run over the choruses and solos in the Cathedral school to-morrow evening; they are fast approaching perfection in their "business." With the consent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid association, it has been decided to present half of the proceeds of both entertainments, on the evenings of the 25th and 27th, to the widow of the late Capt. Gault.

A fairly good crowd attended the benefit performance at The Imperial last night for the retiring company who go East. To-morrow evening Rice's Stock company open at this family theatre, in "The Planter's Wife," a play deservedly well spoken of.

"Monte Cristo," with Miss Esther Lyons and Mr. Darrell Vinton in the leadings, closed a week's run of successful business at the Victoria, with matinee and evening performances, yesterday.

At the Victoria, to-morrow night, Mr. Arthur Forrest and Miss Rose Eytinge open a two nights' engagement in "Capt. Swift," the reigning success of its kind.

ARTHUR FORREST

This play accomplished a run of over three hundred nights in both London and New York, and its popularity outrivalled even its predecessor, "Jim the Penman." Mr. Haddon Chambers, the author, has an exceedingly interesting story to tell, and tells it in a skillful manner. The play deals with the fortunes of an Australian bushranger known to the Queensland public as "Captain Swift." In the opening scene, the captain appears under an assumed name in an English country house. He for a time effectually conceals his identity, and is only discovered when on the eve of making a good match and settling down with an assured position in society. The ingenious and novel way in which the incidents leading to the detection of this impostor are handled holds the attention of the spectators through four powerful acts, and the somewhat sombre leading motive is contrasted with several excellent comedy scenes. The company presenting "Captain Swift" is one of exceptional merit.

BOBBY GAYLOR,

and his great comedy, "Sport McAllister," on Friday evening next, will be an event of interest to the great body of theatre-goers, for it will present a popular actor in a new role. This is Bobby Gaylor, who was seen here in years past, and who can count his friends by hundreds in this city alone. Gaylor is the style of specialty performer who compels the mirthful approbation of even the sticklers for the legitimate drama. After having seen Gaylor in a comedy, one feels that it is real art, although infused in a farcical comedy, the art is at all

times worthy of respect. One goes away with his mind full of fancies about this quaint individual whose simple and quizzical manner can set a crowded house in a roar. In "Sport McAllister," a satire on Gotham's "400," Mr. Gaylor has ample opportunities to display his many peculiar talents, and he has written a number of new songs, which are destined to become exceedingly popular. The piece was staged by Mr. William A. Brady, himself. He is an excellent stage manager, and his many productions testify to the skill acquired by him, while a member of the old California Stock Company.

THE FULL TEXT

Of the Judgment Given in the Sauer Liquor License Case, Thursday.

(Before the Chief Justice and Drake, J., Feb. 18th, 1892.)

Sauer, appellant, vs. J. Walker, respondent—This was an appeal from a conviction by Mr. Belyea, the City Police Magistrate, for selling liquor on a Sunday, contrary to the statute of 1891, chapter 21, section 4, which forbids any such sale between 11 p.m., on Saturday night, and 1 a.m., on the following Monday.

Mr. Richards, Q.C., and Mr. Bodwell, for the appeal. The Provincial Legislature has no power to make orders interfering with trade. City of Fredricton vs. R (3 s. cr.) shows that the Dominion Legislature alone can do so. So also does the decision in Russell vs. Regina (7 s., cr. 829). The Provincial Legislature, at all events, cannot thus interfere in a municipality, except through the instrumentality of the municipality itself. Hodge vs. Regina, 9 app., cases 122, L.C.P.C. There is a direct repugnancy between this section 4 of chapter 21, and the subsequent statue, chapter 29 of the same year, in which the legislature confers on the municipality this power of stopping the sale of liquors on Sunday; and chapter 29 being subsequent on the roll to chapter 21, repeals it, where the two acts are inconsistent, according to the usual rule, the later act governing. They cited also Severn vs. Ra. (2 S. C. R.), Saltaire vs. Three Rivers (11 S. C. R., 25), Conlin vs. Corporation of Quebec (9 S. C. R., 185), and in *re* Local Option 18 O. A., 572.

Mr. Eberts, for the respondent, the prosecutor was almost immediately stopped by the court, who dismissed the appeal, with observations to the following effect:—

SIR M. B. BEGBIE, C.J.

If I were of a different opinion, Hodge v. Reg. would bind my judgment; and if Hodge v. Reg. were taken away, I should feel it impossible to allow this appeal. In fact, this is a much clearer case than Hodge's case. I shall first deal with the constitutional objection, that this matter of closing saloons on Sundays is a matter for the Dominion legislature, and not with the Provincial legislature at all; and so, that both chapter 21, section 4, of the last session, which closes saloons from 11 p.m. on Saturday night to 1 a.m. on Monday morning, and chapter 29 of the same session, which confers on the various municipalities of the Province certain powers of closing saloons, not only on Sundays, but on any other days, and for such hours as the municipality may think fit, are unconstitutional and void. This can only be upheld on the ground that this stoppage of Sunday liquor selling is a "regulation of trade and commerce," which is by S 91, sub-sec. 2, of the B.N.A. Act, reserved to the Dominion. In one sense of the words this is undoubtedly true. Selling liquor across a bar is undoubtedly a trade; and selling it on a Sunday is perhaps the most profitable part of the trade. But the judicial committee have with great moderation and good sense pointed out that these two sections, 91 and 92, are to be construed leniently, and if possible, go as to give effect to the real intention of the whole Act.

"Since Severn's case was decided the question has been more completely sifted before the Committee in Parson's case (7 App. ca. 96,) and it was found absolutely necessary that the literal meaning of the words should be restricted in order to afford scope for the powers which are given to the Provincial Parliament." Mr. Lord Hobhouse in Lamti's case (12 App. ca. 586) The "trade and commerce" mentioned in section 92 must be taken to mean something of general concern to the Dominion at large: "commerce" referring to intercourse between the Dominion and foreign States, "trade" referring, perhaps, to the relations of the producer and consumer, in different provinces, or else to the general trade within a province—something larger than a particular stipulation restricting a particular trade on some particular day. The present interference can hardly be said to be a regulation of trade, within the meaning of section 91, sub-section 2. It seems to me to fall much more naturally within several of the topics which by section 92 are reserved to the Provincial Legislature. It is a restrictive power very usually placed in all civilized communities in the hands of municipalities, which are by section 92, sub-section 8, completely in the hands of the Provincial Legislature. It seems, also, to fall more naturally under the head of "civil rights" within the province. Section 92, sub section 13: Within the province the Provincial Legislature may define every man's civil rights, and among other rights, his rights to sell liquor, the how, the when and the where. It may also very properly fall under the head of "Administration of Justice," 92 s. 14: which, I think, includes preventive justice and preventive police. And, lastly, it seems to me to be purely a matter of a private or local nature, and so, within s. 92, subs. 16: a matter in which the Dominion can have no interest at all. I therefore think that the Sunday liquor traffic is eminently a matter within the competency of the Provincial Legislature. Then we were told that even if that were so, the Legislature could not itself deal with this traffic directly, but can only mediately, by arming the municipal authorities with power to do so; at least, within a municipality, and Hodge vs. Reg. was cited. In that case it is true, the local legislature had dealt with a kindred matter by the hands of the municipality, and that was held lawful; but if the case be examined it will be seen that the reason why the municipal powers were held to be lawfully conferred was because the Provincial Legislature was truly sovereign in the matter, and ought, therefore, either enact such provisions as it thought fit, or authorize the municipality or such other body as it chose to do so. Then, as to the supposed contradiction or inconsistency between the two statutes, I can see none; so that it becomes unnecessary to inquire which statute shall override the other, involving the further inquiry, which is the later Act. As a matter of fact, both chapter 21 and chapter 29 received the Royal assent, with a great many other bills, in one mass, on the 20th April, 1891. The title of the bill, chapter 29, was read before the title of the bill, chapter 21; but afterwards when arranged in a volume, they were numbered as they now stand. But whichever is first or last, or supposing (what perhaps is the better opinion) that they both form part of the same enactment, what do they severally provide? Chapter 29 says that each municipality may by by-law close saloons on Sundays, or on such other days or between such hours on any days as they think fit. That power came into operation on the 20th April. The chapter 21, speaking also on the 20th April, 1891, but without noticing anything that may be directed by the municipality in the meantime, says that after the 1st January, 1892, saloons shall be closed from 11 p.m., on Sunday, to 1 a.m., on Monday, besides such other days, or between such other hours, as any by-law may direct. It is true, this enactment restricts the power which the municipality possessed, between the 20th April and the 31st December, 1891, of closing saloons for such period as they thought proper, less than the whole of Sunday. They cannot now make a by-law empowering saloons to be open at any time on Sundays. But this is no inconsistency. The gift of the power to make by-laws is to make legal by-laws: *i.e.*, such as shall not contradict any present or future Act of Parliament, or the common law, or the prerogative. And when the gift was, on the 20th April, made by chapter 29, all municipalities had full notice of the co-existing Act, chapter 21, which would, after the 1st January, limit their otherwise uncontrolled discretion. I think, therefore, that there is nothing either on principle or authority, to sustain the appeal, and it should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Drake concurred, and for the reasons given above, expressing as his opinion that the whole question being one of police regulation merely, was in no way an interference with the regulating trade and commerce as given to the Dominion Legislature by section 92 sub-section 2, of the B.N.A. Act.

Wiring the Building.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Stickels, of the engineering department of the Edison General Electric Company, a COLONIST reporter was yesterday shown through the new Driard block, where a staff of men are now working putting in a complete system of wires for the incandescent lighting of the hotel. There are to be 500 lights in use, and the wires, as arranged for, have a capacity of 675 lights, so that there is a reserve power of 175 lights, and unless there should be great loss somewhere this cannot be used. The most valuable feature of the new installation is the plentiful use of fuses, the lights being arranged in groups of six, each group being protected by a special fuse, the idea being that should an accident occur to any one of the wires the fuse will burn out and it will be possible to immediately locate the trouble. There are 72 of these fuses in different parts of the building. The whole of the wires put in are E. M. W. brand, the most perfectly insulated article made, and some idea of the extent of the job can be had from the fact that when the work is completed there will be over three miles of this wire in position. Electricity is a splendid servant but a tyrannical master, and it is only by having such precautions taken and perfect work done, as has been above indicated, that the most practical use can be made of it with the least possible danger.

Wanted by T. N. Hibben & Co., a copy of Dictionary of Indian Tongues, published by Hibben & Carswell in 1862 and 1865.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

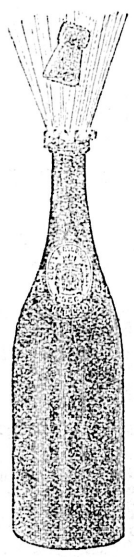
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

jy28-t-t-su



GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE

(Deutz & Geldermann's

Two hundred cases of this famous Wine just received per Steamship "Kerweider."

Same quality and high standard as that supplied to the markets of England and Russia.

Price per case,

QUARTS, PINTS,

W. H. REDMOND,

VICTORIA, B.C.

ja8-2m-wfs

CASH-JEWELRY-HOUSE.

PENNOCK'S

DIAMOND HALL

Doan Block, Douglas Street.

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.,

is now open with a full and complete line Jewelry, Watches and Silverware. As Mr Pennock is a practical manufacturer, his patrons will find it to their advantage, as the business will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, which will allow him to sell at much less percentage than the regular price. ja23-1m

Wing Wo Chin & Co.

Conducted by Wong Lim and Chue Downg, Members of the Chinese Christian Mission.

Chinese Grocery, Intelligence Office, Tailors.

Help of All Kinds Supplied at Short Notice.

P. O. BOX 618. fb11-1m 20 FISGARD ST.

35 CENTS - A - BOTTLE

USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting Away of Flesh,
Throat Troubles,
Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LABORATORY - - - TORONTO

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOFF NO MORE

WATSONS' COUGH DROPS

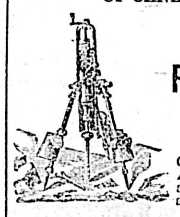
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM

j-1-6m

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,

OF CANADA, LTD.

MONTREAL.



ROCK DRILLS

Air Compressors.

General Mining and Quarrying Machinery A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.

OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,

P. O. Box 787. 49½ Government St., Victoria

oct8-su w-f-d&w-1y

To Consumers Who Appreciate a Good, First-class CUP OF TEA.

We are pleased to announce that the new season's crop of

"M. M."

Tea, packed in 5 lb. and 10 lb. boxes, is unsurpassed in flavor and quality. We pack only strictly first-class Teas under this well-known brand and, as sole proprietors of the "Trade Mark," we caution consumers against purchasing any of the worthless imitations now in the market. To insure receiving the genuine article, see that every package bears across the top of each label the words, "TRADE MARK, registered at Ottawa, Canada, by Siegfried & Brandenstein." Genuine "M. M." Tea can be found on sale at the stores of all first class dealers.

jan14-3m SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN

The Westminster Slate Co.,

LIMITED,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROOFING SLATE

New Westminster, B. C.

above Company are now prepared to receive and fill orders (March delivery) for Roofing Slate of all sizes, from 21x12 downwards. Our Slate is of the very best quality and our prices moderate. All orders sent to the undersigned promptly filled.

A. G. GAMBLE, Secretary.

New Westminster, B.C. de1

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Lowe & Allice, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Allice, who will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all liabilities.

CHARLES P. LOWE.
THOMAS H. ALLICE.

Dated the 17th February, 1892. fe9

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 30 days after date I shall make application to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect a Wharf in West Bay, Victoria District, in the Province of British Columbia, to be used for private purposes as a Boat house wharf and landing. Plans of said wharf are deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office at Victoria, B. C.

HENRY CROFT.

February 18, 1892. fe19 1m

ASSIGNMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ludgei Oliver Demers and Numa Demers, carrying on business as Demers & Son, in the City of Victoria, B.C., have by indenture, dated the 20th day of January, 1892, made an assignment of all their effects, both real and personal, to Charles Fox Todd and John Coigdarripe, both of the City of Victoria, in trust, for the benefit of their creditors, and such creditors are hereby notified to hand in a statement of their respective claims (properly proven as correct before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace), to either of the assignees, within one month from this date, after which date the assignees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the assignees shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person, of whose claim they shall not have had notice.

C. F. TODD,
J. COIGDARRIPE.

Victoria, B. C. Feb. 9th, 1892. fb20 0t

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1873.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.

GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

AGENTS FOR WELLS FARGO & CO.

ap25-1yr

RECENTLY IMPORTED

Red and White Lead.
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Raw Linseed Oil,
Fire Brick, Cement, Pig Iron,
Blacksmith's Coal.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

f 9 1m

EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH:

EDISON BUILDING, RICHARD STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures in Canada.

CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, HALL LIGHTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, ETC., ETC., GAS AND ELECTRIC SHADES.

We are the largest manufacturers of these goods on the continent and our prices are past competition. Goods put up by competent electricians, and the highest grade of workmanship guaranteed.

FINE RESIDENCE WORK A SPECIALTY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. (fc3) ADDRESS, FIXTURE DEPARTMENT.

DALBY & CLAXTON,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Several Desirable Residential Lots

Situated on Fort Street, Nearly Opposite to Dunsmuir Castle, at Prices

FROM $850 TO $1,350

Also, THREE LOTS ON MENZIES STREET, Opposite the Government Grounds. These are within seven minutes' walk of the Post Office, and are good investments.

STRENGTH

is what—

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

—imparts

Forms Sinew and Muscle, and gives Soundness to the Constitution.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. VICTOR AUSTIN

Teacher of Violin, Guitar & Mandolin.

Application can be made at the Conservatory of Music, 95 Douglas St. oc11

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, Rooms 3 and 8, Turner Block, corner Douglas and View Streets. ap18

COLE WOODALL, Architect and Superintendent Belmont Block, Yates Street, Victoria, B ap18-1m

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY, M. R. SMITH & Co. 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 289. Telephone call 121. f-1

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

McLEAN & STEWART, CLOTHIERS & Outfitters, 31 Fort Street. f-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government Street. P.O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; Hunt & Co., Tea Merchants, Yokonama and Kobe; The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania Gral, de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. f-1

DOCTORS.

HOMOEOPATHY.—DR. JOHN HALL, 98 YATES st., over Cochrane & Munn's drug store, Chronic and Children's Diseases a specialty. Office hours from 1 to 4 p.m., only excepting Sundays and holidays. f1

GUNMAKERS.

HENRY SHORT, GUNMAKER, IMPORTER of Sporting Goods, Turner Block, Douglas St., near Yates. Established 1862. f1

HOTELS.

COLONIAL METROPOLE—HAS BEEN entirely rebuilt, and refurnished with all modern improvements. Rates from $1 to $2 per day. Best moderate price hotel in city. 31 and 33 Johnson street. Thos. Tugwell f1

LOANS.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, cor. Govt. and Pandora Sts. Money advanced on all kinds of Approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale cheap. my5-1y

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GEO R. JACKSON, (SUCCESSOR TO J C. Leask). The leading Tailor, Turner Block, 68 Douglas street. Fine dress suits a specialty. f-1

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

KINGHAM & MINOR, THE LEADING Manufacturing Jewellers and Diamond Setters, 49 Government street, opposite Bank of B. C. f-1

A. A. CLAYTON, THE LEADING MANUFACTURING Goldsmith and Watchmaker. 47 Government street, opposite Bank of B.C. f-1

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 99 DOUGLAS Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 97 Douglas St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. f-1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger. Yards, etc., Cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes', 82 Douglas Street, Thomson & Cadwell, cor. View and Quadra, or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. drawer H. Telephone No. 28. f-1

B. C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.

Reduction in Price of

SEWER PIPE.

6-inch Vitrified Sewer Pipe, 20 cents per foot, and other sizes in proportion. The above reduction will stand good for three months from date.

W. H. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

Jewell Block, Douglas St.

Victoria Oct. 14th, 1891. oc15

Canada Western Hotel Company

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

Capital $200,000, in 20,000 Shares of $10 Each.

Office—37 Government Street, Cor. Broughton. Post Office Address—Box 183.

The Company having decided to issue their unallotted shares, applications for same may be made to the Secretary at the above address, up to

THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

instant, inclusive.

Forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained on application at the Company's office to

E. M. JOHNSON, Sec. Can. West. Hotel Co. Limited Liability.

fb11-14t

Drs. Merrill & Merrill

SPECIALISTS

Treat SCIENTIFICALLY and SUCCESSFULLY, cure QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY, PRIVATE BLOOD, AND SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Power through Indiscretion and all Disorders of the Generative Organs. HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE and STRICTURES radically and safely cured without pain or detention from business, and cures guaranteed. All deformities and impediments to marriage quickly removed. No matter what your complaint, consult these successful specialists, who are able to effect cures in many cases that have been pronounced hopeless. Consult personally the OLDEST and most EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS on the coast, or write, sending stamp. Consultation free and confidential. **Tremont Block, 614 Front Street, Seattle, Wash.** ja9-3m-d&w

AMONGST THE SOCIETIES.

New A. O. U. W. Lodges Organized—Lectures on First Aid to the Injured.

The Pythian Ball a Financial Success—New St. Andrew's Society Building.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1892.

This has been a busy week amongst the various secret and benevolent societies and lodges of the city. Activity has been especially noticible in A. O. U. W., and K. of P. quarters, as detailed below, although nearly all the orders have had meetings of one kind or another.

The annual ball and supper under the auspices of Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., held on Friday night in the Assembly Hall, was one of the most successful events of the season. It is satisfactory also to know that the financial results even exceeded expectations, and that instead of having to cover a deficit, the lodge funds will be somewhat augmented.

An executive meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars for the Province was held in Vancouver, on Wednesday last, at which various matters connected with this prosperous order were discussed. Among other decisions given was one making arrangements for the stay of Mr. Jonas Bushnell in the Province for a couple of weeks more.

The decision of the members of the St. Andrew's Society to go ahead with the erection of a two story brick block on Blanchard street, opposite St. Andrew's cathedral, has been received with satisfaction in the city. This new building will add one more to the already large list of fine buildings that are going up during the coming season. The new structure is promised to be a credit to Victoria.

Milton Lodge, Sons of St. George, which is the city lodge, will give a smoking concert in St. George's hall on Monday next. The committee in charge are sparing no pains in procuring talent to assist, and propose presenting an excellent programme. This concert is promised to be the equal in every particular of the best concerts of last winter, by which the members of Milton Lodge gained fame as first-class entertainers.

Victoria-Columbia Lodge, A.F. and A.M., met on Thursday evening last in the Masonic Hall, Most Worshipful Bro. Williams presiding, and all the officers being present. There were five new members initiated and a number of propositions received. During the past year there has been a large increase in members of the Masonic lodges in the province, and Victoria-Columbia Lodge has also increased very much, until now it occupies the proud position of being the strongest numerically in British Columbia. A great deal of good work has been done during the period Mr. Williams has been W.M., and to his energy a great deal of the credit for this success is due.

Columbia Lodge, Sons of St. George, held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening last, in the Oddfellows hall, Spring Ridge, the D. D. G. P. occupying the chair. Many important matters were debated during the routine of business. P. P. Bros. W. F. Fullerton, Bissett, Robertson and Carter are displaying considerable energy to ensure the success of the grand social and dance to be given under the auspices of Columbia Lodge, on Tuesday, March 1st. Bro. Wm. M. Clayton was elected by acclamation to fill the vacant office of W. P., as was also M. Clayton, Jr., assistant secretary, and Bro. Howell, Sr., chaplain. At the conclusion they were duly installed by D. D. G. P. Wm. B. Ottaway.

Loyal Fernwood Lodge, C.O.O.F., M.U., held its usual fortnightly meeting at the Odd Fellow's Hall, Spring Ridge, on Friday evening last. A large and enthusiastic gathering of brethren were present, this being the occasion of an official visit by Pride of the West Lodge. The lodge was also honored by the presence of P.P.G.M. Bro. Tagg, of Paisley district; Vice Grand Coles, Waverley; and others, who, together with the visiting lodge, were received with the honors of the order. Propositions for membership were received, and candidates initiated. Under "Good of the Order," the brethren were regaled with refreshments, songs, speeches, recitations, etc. It is the intention of many members to visit the city lodges during the coming week.

At their last meeting, Pride of the Island Lodge, No. 131, Sons of England Benevolent Society decided to hold a series of five lectures, on the St. John ambulance work, "First Aid to the Injured." The lodge surgeon, Dr. E. Hall, kindly undertook to give the series gratis, and Bro. Alan Brown to act as hon. secretary in connection with them. It would be a great benefit to Victorians generally if other medical men would volunteer as lecturers in so useful a work. How to render first aid to the sick, injured, or apparently drowned, pending the doctor's arrival, is invaluable (and often the means of saving life), more especially to the police, firemen and persons holding public offices. In connection with this work, there are separate classes for women, on nursing and hygiene. Provided the lectures can be obtained free, the cost of acquiring this knowledge would be nominal. Dr. E. Hall or the hon. secretary will be pleased to give all information regarding the ambulance, and would like to see the citizens and societies take the matter up.

The W. C. T. U. met last Thursday at 3 o'clock, in the parlors of the Refuge Home. In the absence of the President, through serious illness, the Chair was occupied by the Vice-President. A very large number of members were in attendance. Reports of various work were submitted to the meeting and fully discussed. The fact of boys of tender age, being on the streets late at night, and the consequent injurious effect which it was having upon them, was regretted. The Superintendent of that department, Mrs. H. G. Hall, and the Secretary of the Mission, Mrs. E. Hall, were appointed a committee to bring the matter before the City Council, asking that the by-law, relating to that matter, be rigidly enforced. A letter was read, signed by A Friend, containing a donation to assist in carrying on the work of the Union. It was gratefully received. The debt, which still encumbers the property known as Temperance Hall, was brought before the meeting and discussed at length, when it was decided to hold an apron sale, on March 20th, in aid of that debt. A committee, of which Mrs. Humber was appointed chairman, and Mrs. Watson assistant, were appointed to plan and carry out the sale. A number of ladies, who, for different reasons were not able to assist in the undertaking, and who were yet in sympathy with the object, subscribed liberally toward the debt. After some routine business, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place and hour Thursday, 25th, inst.

Sunset Lodge, K. of P., organized in the city recently, held its first informal meeting on Tuesday evening, last, when Dr. F. W. Hall was decided upon as medical examiner for the new lodge. There will be 72 members.

Waverly Lodge C.O.O.F. held a meeting on Thursday evening last, at which several candidates were initiated by D.D. C.M. S. J. Wade. Several propositions were received, and will be considered at the next meeting.

Sullivan Lodge A.O.U.W. was instituted, on Thursday night last, at Spring Ridge, by Deputy Supreme Grand Master Sullivan, of Helena, Mont. The lodge starts with a membership of 31, of whom 19 were initiated at the meeting.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held at their rooms, corner of Government and Pandora streets, on Friday evening. All delegates are requested to be present, as there is important business to come before the meeting.

Loyal Lake Lodge No. 180, C.O.O.F., M.U., held its first constitutional meeting on Wednesday evening last. Some eight new members were initiated. This brings the lodge strength up to 26, with the prospect in view of a greater increase in the near future.

Court Cariboo, No. 743, I.O.F., will hold their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, in St. George's Hall, corner of Government and Bastion streets. All brethren please endeavor to attend as business of importance is to be brought before the court. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited.

Western Star Lodge, A.O.U.W., of Victoria West, was organized on Friday night by Deputy Supreme Grand Master Sullivan, of Helena, Mont. This makes the second new lodge organized in Victoria since Hon. Mr. Sullivan's visit, and from all indications the order will, within a few days, be strengthened by the formation of several new lodges in various parts of the Province. A grand lodge seems now to be a certainty.

On Wednesday evening last Loyal Lake Lodge, No. 180, was formally opened by Bro. S. J. Wade, P. G. M., D. D. G. M., assisted by several officers of Victoria Lodges. After the installation of officers, the charter was delivered to the N. G., and a stirring address given by the D. D. G. M. The lodge promises to be a good one, opening with 27 charter members. After the closing of the lodge, all present adjourned to the Royal Oak Hotel, where a bounteous supper was partaken of.

Loyal Waverley Lodge, C. O. O. F., M. U., is steadily moving onwards, as is evidenced by the influx of new members. For some time past every meeting has been the occasion of the proposition and initiation of candidates. Thursday last was no exception to the rule, the making ceremony being conducted by the D. D. G. M., Bro. S. J. Wade. The lodge accepted an invitation to visit and offer Loyal Dauntless Lodge at the Foresters' Hall at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening next. It is hoped that every member will attend this reunion. Bro. Muir, recently returned from a trip to Europe, delivered an interesting address, during the course of which he remarked that for beauty of location he considered Victoria far beyond the majority of cities he had had the good fortune to visit.

GOODBYE TO THE WETMORE.

The Whaleback Leaves To-Morrow—Capt. O'Brien Speaks of Her Future Work on the Pacific.

Marine News in General—The Premier to Go Back to Her Old Route.

Yesterday the appointment of Capt. O'Brien, the well-known and esteemed skipper of the Premier, to the charge of the whaleback Wetmore, was ratified by a telegraphic despatch from the owners of the latter vessel. He has received the position without the least solicitation on his own part, the name for careful navigation and all-round seamanship that he possesses being no doubt the reason for the offer. He was found by a COLONIST reporter last night busily engaged in packing up his traps. He takes charge of the Wetmore to-day. "It's like parting with an old friend" he said. "You see, when a man has been four years on board such a comfortable steamer as the Premier, and has been in active service all the time, he has a thousand and one recollections that it is rather hard to get rid of. Since I have had command of this vessel I have made, I am proud to say, thousands of friends of all classes, and I can assure you that I feel a genuine sorrow in severing my connection with her. I went down to the Wetmore, today, and inspected her from top to bottom. To-morrow morning I go aboard and on Monday afternoon I will take her down to Seattle. There we load coal for Portland, and, on discharging, will put back to Nanaimo, load coal again, and make way down to San Diego. The Wetmore, under my command, will establish a series of regular trips from that port up as far as Victoria, and, no doubt, will soon become a general favorite. Of course, her great advantages over ordinary carrying steamers are that she is safer, can carry more cargo, and has been built for a very small proportion of the ordinary cost. I do not expect to find any difficulty in navigating her, and cannot see how it can be more difficult to manage a vessel of her build than it is to get along with any other. The finishing touches of the repairs that are being made will be completed by to-morrow night. The local firm that has had the repairs in hand has made a splendid job of it, and we start off in the beginning of the week all sound once more. As far as the Premier is concerned arrangements concerning her future work were settled to-day. She will be thoroughly repaired by the end of next week, and will then return to her old route again. It has not yet been decided who will be in command, and I cannot give you a hint as to who the lucky man will be. The libel now held on the whaleback will be satisfactorily fixed to-morrow by compromise, and all claims will be removed on Monday morning. Victorians will, I hope, see me among them again often with my new and novel vessel. There is something to be proud of, I think, in knowing that I am in command of the first steamer of its kind on the Pacific. All experts agree in believing that the future ocean carrier will be built on the lines of the Wetmore." Captain O'Brien, is much better in health than he was some weeks ago, and all who know him will wish him all prosperity in his new venture.

Steamer Alert returned from Becher bay this morning with a load of cord wood. She left again for the same place this evening.

Bark Argyleshire, Captain Stevens, is now due from Glasgow. He cargo is consigned to James Crawford.

The ship Thermopylae is 81 days out from Bankok, for this port.

A quantity of machinery which has been lying on Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for the past three or four years, was this morning put on board the steamer North Pacific to be taken across to the Sound.

As mentioned yesterday, Capt. Tuttle has left for Yaquina bay to take the schooner Oscar and Hattie in charge, and bring her back to Clayoquot sound. There she will be joined by six men, who go out by the schooner Victoria, to fill the vacancies caused by the drowning and desertion. The council at Astoria has sent the two boat pullers Kinsch and McDonald, who deserted from the schooner with Walter Payne, back to join her.

Pilot Thompson returned from the Straits, to-day, where he has been for the past three days looking for some of the inbound fleet, which are now due. He reports no vessels in sight.

Steamer Falcon is on her way down from Nanaimo, to-day, with a scow load of coal.

Steamer Umatilla sailed for San Francisco, this morning, carrying with her a small number of hides and the following passengers from this port: H. Fry and wife, Mrs. Aikman, Miss Aikman, Miss E. Chikman, C. A. Neare and wife, G. A. Blacknell, R. G. Haynes, J. W. Oliver, Mrs. A. J. Dana, Mrs. Wilgress, Mrs. Empey, J. H. Meldram and wife, W. O. Reilly, T. Cryderam, W. Clapcott, Miss J. Matthews, H. R. Heffell, H. R. Morse and wife.

Schooners Ariel, Sapphire, Sadie Turpel, Winnifred, Wanderer, Victoria, and the steam schooner Mischief, have all cleared on their sealing cruises. They will call at some of the West Coast points and take on Indian hunters, except the new schooners Victoria and Sadie Turpel, which have shipped white crews, the former having 23 men all told, and the latter 22 men.

Tug Lorne returned from Cape Flattery, this evening, after taking the bark Melrose, laden with coal for San Francisco, to sea.

Rumor had it, to-day, among marine men, that the schooner Mascotte was heard from, and that she had 800 skins on board. Her owner has heard nothing from her.

Since the steam schooner Challenger left for the Behring Sea, some months ago, nothing has been heard of her, and fears are ascertained as to her safety. She left Sand Point, with all well on board, where she took on as one of her hunters a Victorian, Fred. Smith.

The repairs to the steamer Premier, now lying at Spratt's wharf, are well advanced, and before long she will be able to resume her regular run to the Sound, as good a looking boat as ever. She is undergoing a complete overhauling.

ENTERED.

Str. Islander	from	Vancouver.
" City of Kingston	"	Port Townsend.
" North Pacific	"	" "
" Umatilla	"	" "
" Isabel	"	Nanaimo.
" Alert	"	Becher Bay.
" Geo. E. Starr	"	Port Angeles.
" Maude	"	Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander	for	Vancouver.
" City of Kingston	"	Port Townsend.
" North Pacific	"	" "
" Umatilla	"	San Francisco.
" Alert	"	Becher Bay.
Sloop Francis	"	Salt Spring Isl'd.
Schr. Sapphire	"	N. Pacific Ocean.
" Sadie Turpel	"	" " "
" Winnifred	"	" " "

Keen's Map of Kootenay and the Bonanza Mining District

Of Kootenay (West), as used by Honorable Members of the House of Parliament, now in session, containing all information on this remarkable fortune making country. No one can afford to be without one. Price, 50 cents; free by mail on receipt of price to the publishers,

T. N. HIBBEN & Co.,
Victoria, B. C.

Another supply of Whitaker's Almanacs just received by HIBBEN & Co.

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

WHY - DON'T - YOU

ADVERTISE

PROPERLY ?

Address M. H. R., Colonist Office
fe12-tf

WANTED.

Teacher for the South Cowichan Public School. Salary, $50 per month. Duties to commence 1st March. Apply to the Trustees.
fb11 W. J. SHEARING, Sec'y.

THE CANADA

Machinery and Supply Co

BRANTFORD, ONT.

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS and MACHINISTS

Dealers in New and Second Hand

MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES.
jly3-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUNCTION TOWNSITE.

Comox, Comox District, - Vancouver Island.

ITS PROSPECTS, NATURAL RESOURCES, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS, ETC.

ITS PROSPECTS.

Junction Townsite is situated 6½ miles from Comox wharf, at the intersection of two railway lines, from which the place has derived its name.

Port Augusta, or Comox, situated in the north-west corner of Bayne Sound, has a depth of water from 14 to 26 feet at low tide.

The Canada Western, or Grand Trunk, and Comox railway will run through the property. The latter line has already been surveyed, passing through the finest farming land in British Columbia.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Called the Pennsylvania of the West, this section is undoubtedly more liberally endowed by nature with those gifts which the civilization of this century calls rich, and which mankind in their industrial operations to-day regard as the necessities of the age. Coal, iron and timber exist.

The mines tributary to Junction Town are worked by the Union Coal Company. Millions of dollars have already been spent in building railway lines and erecting wharves, etc., suitable for the transportation of their output. About 30,000 tons are exported monthly.

The Vancouver Coal Company have been operating in the district near Brown's river, and intend to open up their mines shortly.

The Comox coal area has probably a greater extent of productive measures and may eventually become more important than Nanaimo. In the Brown's River section, nine coal seems occur with an aggregate thickness of 29 feet.

IRON.

Clay iron stones in considerable quantity exist, yielding 30 and 40 per cent. of metallic iron.

TIMBER.

The finest timber on the Island is to be found in the district. Two saw mills are in operation, and another is to be erected shortly.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Numerous mineral springs are to be found, capable of supplying three or four thousand gallons daily for exportation.

AGRICULTURAL LAND AND PRODUCTS.

A boundless grassy plain stretches away for 10 miles. This country would be all forest of small growth were it not for the industry of the inhabitants.

The land is of wonderful productiveness. Vegetables, hops and fruit grow rapidly. Oats yield from 70 to 80 bushels per acre.

CLIMATE.

A remarkable equability of climate prevails throughout the year. Comparatively speaking, the summers are cool and winters warm, and seldom does the mercury exceed 90° or zero, thus making the most favorable sporting place on the Island. Tourists and sports arrive in numbers annually. The rivers are teeming with trout and salmon, and the adjoining forests are full of both large and small game

TERMS: Half cash, balance in two years at 6 per cent. per annum interest. Deeds at purchasers' expense. Title, CROWN GRANT.

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.) (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

The partnership business carried on by us at the Janion Hotel, Store Street, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be paid by William Walker and in future the business will be carried on solely for and on account of William Walker.

T. REINHARDT.
WILLIAM WALKER.
Dated 12th February, 1892. fe17-1w

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply, at the next sitting of the License Commissioners for a renewal of my license to sell wines and beer at the Balmoral Restaurant, 40 Broad street. F. W. GARLAND.
Victoria, B. C., February 9, 1892. fe14

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co.

(LIMITED.)

Location of principal place of business, Victoria
Location of works, - - - - Cariboo

Notice is hereby given that Call No. 22, of two cents per share, upon the members of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company, (Limited,) made on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1890, is now due and unpaid in respect of the shares hereinafter specified, and that there is now due and unpaid upon the following described shares, on account of the said assessment, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective holders of such shares, namely:

NAME.	No. of Certificate.	Number of Shares.	AMOUNT.
Thomas Chadwick	889	50	$1 00
Thomas Chadwick	890	50	1 00
Thomas Chadwick	891	50	1 00
Thomas Chadwick	892	50	1 00
Thomas Chadwick	893	50	1 00
John Grant	120	200	4 00
John Grant	286	200	4 00
John Grant	287	200	4 00
John Grant	1,035	50	1 00
John Grant	1,036	50	1 00
John Grant	1,037	100	2 00
John Grant	1,038	100	2 00
John Grant	1,039	100	2 00
John Grant	1,040	100	2 00
Laura Heywood	78	50	1 00
Harry H. Heywood	900	100	2 00
Harry H. Heywood	901	100	2 00
Harry H. Heywood	906	50	1 00
Harry H. Heywood	1,113	500	10 00
Robert Lipsett	282	50	1 00
Robert Lipsett	284	50	1 00
Robert Lipsett	1,088	250	5 00
Robert Lipsett	1,089	600	12 00
Uriah Nelson	641	100	2 00
Uriah Nelson	647	50	1 00
Uriah Nelson	652	50	1 00
Uriah Nelson	653	50	1 00
Uriah Nelson	654	50	1 00
Uriah Nelson	657	1 000	20 00
Jacob H. Todd	932	1,000	20 00

The above mentioned shares, or so many thereof as will cover the amount due, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1890, and expenses, will be sold by public auction at the office of the said company, No. 48 Langley street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Victoria, the 12th day of February, 1892.
G. A. SARGISON,
fe13 Secretary.

FIRE! FIRE!

Great Sale of Damaged Goods

The Whole Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods, Damaged by Water,

MUST - BE - CLEARED - OFF

To Make Way for an Entire New Stock.

Sale Now On at 84 Government St.

HENRY GRIBBLE,
VICTORIA BAZAAR.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

81 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

DEALERS AND IMPORTERS IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, - FARM

AND DAIRY IMPLEMENTS,

GRIST and SAWMILL and MINING MACHINERY,

Brick and Tile Machinery, Cutlery, Paint, Varnish and Oils.

Country orders promptly and carefully filled. my22

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. TURNER, BEETON & CO. are authorized to collect all renewal premiums upon policies covering property in the Island of Vancouver, to issue policies and generally to transact all necessary business in connection with the Company's Agency.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,
Managing Director in Canada.
oc30-3m

NOTICES.

GEORGE EDWARD HAWES.

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having claims upon and against the estate of George Edward Hawes, general grocer, late of No. 101 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 15th March, 1892, after which date the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the trustees shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice.

Dated the 8th day of February, 1892.
WILLIAM JOSEPH PENDRAY,
SIMON LEISER,
fe9 Assignees.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly application will be made for a Private Bill authorizing the applicants to construct, maintain and operate a system of Electric Lighting and Telephones in and about the Town of Kaslo, West Kootenay, and for that purpose to take so much of the waters of Kaslo River at such point or points as is necessary for power purposes of such system, and also for power to construct, maintain and operate a system of Water Works in and about said town, with power to divert, at any point or points, the water of Kaslo River for such system of Water Works, and for such systems to build dams, flumes and aqueducts, lay pipes, acquire lands, erect poles, string wires and generally to do all such things as are necessary or incidental to the proper construction, maintainance, operation and management of electrical lighting, Telephones and Water Works, together with power to extend such lighting and telephone systems to any and all mines adjacent to the Town of Kaslo.

Dated 11th January, 1892.
BELYEA & GREGORY,
ja12 6w Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of British Columbia, at its next sitting, for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping and maintaining a railway from a convenient point on the eastern boundary of the Province to the northern terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island, via Yellow Head Pass, Cariboo, and Bute Inlet, with power to construct and maintain branch lines, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to build and operate steam and other vessels, and generally to do all things conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above purposes, or any of them, and for a grant of land in aid of the proposed enterprise.

C. DUBOIS MASON,
ja15-6wks Solicitor for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow money on debentures or otherwise, for the purpose of paying off debts and liabilities incurred by previous Councils; and to replace money diverted from loan to ordinary revenue, and from the purpose named in the Gravel Pits Sale By-law; and to make good and to apply to water works purposes the income diverted from the water works which has been applied to revenue purposes; and to replace the revenue of 1892, used in payment of liabilities incurred by previous Councils; to change certain debentures from currency to sterling, and to make principal and interest payable in England; and to permit the disposal of them at a rate below par; to provide funds by loan for the consolidation of the existing debt of the city; to write off certain accounts and change the estimated value of assets, without making the amount an expenditure chargeable out of annual revenue; to amend the Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, and to adjust the account of the Victoria water works; to complete the cemetery purchase; to further define the city limits; to add to the voters' list the names of those persons who were within the extended limits, as contemplated by section 267 of the Municipal Act; to divide the Municipality into wards prior to assessment; to extend the by-laws of the Corporation to the said extended limits; to deal with the assessment roll, 1891; to authorize the conveyance of the land to purchasers under the Gravel Pits Sale By-law; to repeal the "Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867," and the "Victoria Municipal Amendment Ordinance, 1869," and sections 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 of the "Fire Companies' Aid Ordinance, 1869," and to amend the "Fire Companies' Aid Amendment Act, 1891."

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
January 21st, 1892. 6w-ja23

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for renewal of Hotel Dallas liquor license.
fe14-1m WM. JENSEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to William G. Stevenson of the license to sell wines and other liquors in the premises situate on the corner of Douglas and View streets, on lot 410, Victoria City.

WILSON, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for Emily Kirk.
Dated 26th January, 1892. ja27-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a license to sell wines and other fermented and spirituous liquors, by retail, upon the premises known as the Hotel Janion, situated on No. 26 Store street, lot 129, block B, Victoria City.

Dated, 27th day of January, 1892.
ja28 1m WALKER & REINHARDT.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court, at its next sitting, for a transfer from John Walsh to James Rollins of the license to sell wines and other liquors at premises situate on Humboldt street in this city, and known as the "White Horse."

Dated February 3rd, 1892.
WALKER, PEMBERTON & DUMBLETON,
fe4 30t Solicitors for James Rollins.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer of the license to sell wines and other liquors on premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt road, in the city of Victoria, from William McDonald to Benjamin Carter.

WALKER, PEMBERTON & DUMBLETON,
Solicitors for Benjamin Carter.
Dated the 5th day of February, 1892. fe6-30t

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply, at the next sitting of the License Commissioners for a transfer of my license at Market Exchange Hotel, 99 Fort street, to T. F. Sinclair.

R. McKENZIE MUNRO.
Victoria, January 26th, 1892. ja27-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Licensing Board, at its next sitting, for a license to sell wines and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, situate on the corner of Bridge and Work streets, on lot 14, Victoria city.

ALEXANDER CAMERON.
Dated 25th day of January, 1892. ja26-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land, situated in Range 5, Coast District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing where a post has been planted at the northeast corner of Lot 70, Range 5; thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement; containing 3.0 acres, more or less.

A. ELLIS.
Victoria, February 18, 1892. fe19

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at D. W. Morrow's north west corner, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

W. WILSON.
January 23, 1892. ja29-2m-w

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm.
Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890. de18

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, F BRUARY 21, 1892.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21st, 1892.

Sun rises.....6.58 a.m. | Sun sets.....5:31 p.m.
Moon sets at 2:08 a. m.

Day of the year, 52nd.

N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. *slower* than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION Feb. 20, 1892.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m.,	36°	Mean 39°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows;
5 a. m.,	37°		
9 a. m.,	38°	Highest 42°	5 a.m—4 m North.
1 p. m.,	42°		1 p.m—4 m North.
5 p. m.,	41°	Lowest 32°	9 p.m—4 m North.
9 p. m.,	40°		Rain—.08

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—S L Castle, W H Thorpe, W E Bowen and wife, T Carrel, A P Stair wife and son, L Patterson, Mrs Glover, J Delaney, A Montgomery, Wm Studder, J G Breckenridge, C Farrar, J Smith, D Macbeth, F O'Brien, C N Wade, Miss Moy, J A Van Brocklyn, Mrs Stewart, R I Koown, Miss Morley, H V Cooley, J Ross, W Templeman, Judge Kiefer and wife, F A Sterns, O C Evans, Mrs Morris, J E Boss and wife, Mrs Sheppard, R W Richards and wife, W Cofferson, Rev F Hansen, P Leslie.

Per Steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—Justice Walkem, Mrs Wm Tierney, D Donaldson, P O'Brien, Henry Pritz, C H. King, Rev Mr Robson, A Sheppard, Wm McKay, G V Holt, Capt Jones, Geo Chandler, R Butter, H Bonner, Wm McLennan, A E Fenton, J D Benfield, A Aptaker, A R Tufts, E H Roome, E Chittrick, L C Tyner, W H Dorman, Thomas Allico.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—Turner, Beeton & Co, W & J Wilson, Baker & Son, J W John ton, Ed Gen Elec Co, Lowe & Allice, J & A Clearihue, D H Ross & Co, B C Cattle Co, E B Marvin & Co, Weiler Bros, Wm Gardner & Co, E G Prior & Co, D Spencer, Jno Hillbert, W & J W, B.

Per Steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—R P Rithet & Co, W G McKenzie, Henry Short, Rowland Stewart, Strouss & Co, Edison G E Co, Lenz & Leiser, J T A Caton & Co, J Piercy & Co, B G rdon, E J Salmon, Alb Iron Wks, R H Jamieson, Fell & Co, Langley & Co, Russell, McDonald & Co, H Saunders, Rowness & Cruden, A Anderson, Boucherat & Co, Cowan & Wilson, H Young & Co, Hudson Bay Co, Hamilton Powder Co, J Partridge, J H Todd & Sons, S L Thorpe & Co, Colbert & Warner, E G Prior, Weiler Bros, J Houghton & Co, Geo Powell, D Spencer, Bodwell & Irving, W G Cameron, Marvin & Tilton, S Reid, J W Mellor, Beckwith & Thompson, L Dickinson, Dom. Exp Co.

DIED.

MORISON—In this city, on the 19th inst., George Morison, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Sunday) from the family r sidence, Langley St., at 2:15 p.m., and at the Reformed Episcopal Church at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends are invited to attend.

(St. John pap rs please copy.)

GLENDINNING—In this city, on the 20th, inst., Julia, the beloved wife of Adam Glendinning, of Cedar Hill, a native of Bedfordshire, England, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Monday), at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of F. Page, Esq., 263 Fort street.

Friends are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kitchen Witch Range, at CHEAPSIDE.*

Sheffield Cutlery.—For cutlery of all kinds go to Fox's, 78 Government street. A new stock just opened. 1m

Try Falconer's super Flavoring extracts for pies, puddings and jellies. fr-sa

Past Masters Squares (solid silver), at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Carpenter and Gardening Tools, at CHEAPSIDE. *

A 1.—Sheffield razors, strops, and a complete line of shaving materials and outfits just opened at Fox's, 78 Government St. *

A line of nice pocket knives, razors, scissors, and table cutlery, just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

Carpenters' tool baskets at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street. *

John Bull Ranges, at CHEAPSIDE. *

Labor and money saved by using Pendray's Electric Soap. *

The English Laundry is the best. 12t

Lamps in great variety, at reduced prices, at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street. *

Change of Time.

Until further notice the Union Pacific boat will leave at 7 a.m. instead of 7:30 a.m.

Business Men Get Them.

"Check protectors" make honest folk; see them at Kerr & Begg's bookstore. *

Quality and Quantity.

That is what you get when you buy the old reliable Wellington coal. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83. 6m

The First Spring Arrival.

Art Muslins opened to-day at The White House. The very latest designs. *

Reduction in Milk.

Owing to the high price of milk, ask your grocer for Highland Brand Evaporated Cream and dilute to taste. It makes a delicious, rich cream for half the price of ordinary cow's cream. *

Removing.

The fine new premises, corner of Government and Johnson streets, will be occupied in about two weeks by McLennan & McFeely. To save th mselves the trouble of moving their stock they offer a 10 per cent. discount on all cash sales made before their removal from 70 Yates street.

Something Nice.

As a rule, when genuine bargains are offered it is not long until people get to know of it. The White Goat Rugs offered by the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. are selling fast, and no wonder, as they are the cheapest and best yet shown. Those who have not secured some, should do so before they are all sold. *

A Positive Fact.

Lange & Co. are selling their choice stock of jewellery at cost. Ill-health obliges them to retire from business as quickly as possible. Any one wishing to make bargains in their line should call early, ere they dispose of the entire stock to some one in the trade. All work done by them during their stay in business will be guaranteed, as usual. The guarantee will hold good after retiring from business. tf

A GREAT FOOTBALL DAY.

The Vancouver Juniors Fairly Wipe Up the Earth With Our Plucky Boys.

Association and Rugby at Beacon Hill—Westminster Defeats Vancouver.

Yesterday was a great day for football. The Victoria and Vancouver juniors played their game of Rugby on Brocton Point grounds, Vancouver, when the Terminal City fifteen proved victorious by a goal and two tries to nil. As the teams lined up for the game, it was evident that our boys had their work cut out for them, on account of the weight of their opponents, who were almost as heavy again. The ball was kicked off by Victoria at 3:30, and was at once returned to Victoria's 25, where scrimmages seemed to be the order of the day, until by a quick drop shot from Campbell, Vancouver scored their first goal. Ag in the ball was kicked off and well returned by Webster, and after a few scrimmages and short runs the clever passing of Myers, S. Miller, F. Miller and Webster brought it well down towards the Victoria goal, but McCulloch secured the ball, and, by a dodgy run and good kick, relieved his side from danger. Vancouver was now playing a strong game, and by sharp headwork carried the ball with them over the ine, but Anderson fell on and steadied it, and Webster, who was close behind him, touched it down afterwards, the umpires giving their decision in favor of Vancouver. although the referee, and some of the spectators, dissented. The kick at goal did not improve matters for Vancouver. Shortly after, time was called, Vancouver being a goal and a try ahead.

In the second half the Victoria boys were on their mettle, and played a better game, the ball being almost constantly in their opponents 25, and although Victoria was within an ace of scoring several times, the strong defence of Vancouver ever relieved their side. An off side play gave Victoria a chance to score, Anderson took the kick, which was a difficult one, and nearly placed it over the bar. By combined rushes and brilliant passing just before time was called, Webster secured another try for Vancouver, which was not improved upon. Play during the rest of the game was in the centre, and when time was called, Vancouver were victorious by a score of a goal and two tries to nil.

Vancouver won by weight, clever passing and excellent headwork. E. Miller, F. Miller, Webster, McLean and Myers being most conspicuous for their brilliant play. Victoria, it was generally conceded, played splendidly, considering the odds against them. Wriglesworth, McCulloch, Wilson, Smith and Engelhardt being especially noticeable, although every player deserves a share of the credit. The boys are not at all disheartened with their defeat, and will endeavor to make things lively for their opponents when they come to the Capital.

The football match between Vancouver and Westminster, association teams, at Queen's Park, Westminster, was played in weather that was everything that could be desired, and ground in splendid condition. Fine playing was exhibited on both sides, but the home team was decidedly too much for the visitors, who were outplayed at almost every point. The game finally ended in six goals to two, in favor of Westminster.

RUGBY AT THE HILL.

A very fast and exciting game of Rugby was played at Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon, between a fifteen picked by Langley, from members of the Victoria team, and the same number composed of members of the Amateur Minstrel Troupe. Messrs. Cuppy and Baikie acted as umpires, Mr. Roberts was referee. The match throughout was played in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, the passing and other departments of the game showing a great improvement on previous scratch matches. Despite the efforts of the Victoria team, who, from the first, played to a man a hard losing fight, they were beaten at the finish by a score of four tries to one. The losers played with two men short, and, no doubt, this was mainly the reason why they were not victorious. For the winners, Morrice, Townsend, Arrowsmith and Hibben distinguished themselves. Langley, Martin, Travis, Brimstone and Arundel bore the brunt of the fight for Victoria.

CORRIG COLLEGE V. CHRIST CHURCH CHOIR.

Yesterday afternoon, at Beacon Hill, the return match was played between the choir boys of Christ Church Cathedral and the second class of Corrig College. During the first half the college backs were hard pressed and the goal was frequently in danger, but owing to the good play of Macleod and Pemberton no point was scored. After half time the college had decidedly the better of the game, and several times all but scored, Johnson and Lawson putting in some very good work at forward. When the whistle blew at time neither side had scored and so the game ended in a draw. The match was fast throughout and got very interesting towards the end of the game. For Corrig, beside those mentioned, Sloan, Rithet, Peters and Erb were seen to advantage, while for the Choir, Johnston, Wilson, Goward and the brothers Berkely played well and tried hard to win the game.

The teams were:

Choir.		*Corrig.*
W. Pi cock	Goal	D. Hunter
A. Goward	Backs	D. Pemberton
C. Berk ly		J. Macleod
R. Worlock	Half Backs	B. Green
A. Dalby		H. Wilson
J. Johnston		H. Erb
P. Austin	Left Wings	J. Peters
C. Wilson		D. Sloan
M. Berk ly	Centre	G. Johnston
A. Beecham	Right Wings	H. Lawson
P. Johns on		J. Rithet

Next Saturday the college will meet an eleven of the Y. M. C. A. at 3 p. m., at Beacon Hill.

A Wonderful Change.

GENTLEMEN,—For twenty years I suffered from rheumati m, dyspepsia, poor appetite, etc, and received no benefit from the many medicines I tried, but after taking five bottles of B. B. B. I can eat heartily of any food, and am strong and smart. It is a grand medicine, and has made a wonderful change in my health.

MRS. W. H. LEE, Harley, Ont.

Mercier the Boodler.

SEATTLE, Feb. 20.—The Telegraph says: "Mercier, the Canadian boodler, has nerve. He is making a bold fight, and is truculent in the face of his misdeeds. The American boodler has still something to learn before he rivals the foreign article."

Another Victim of the Grip.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 19.—Secretary Foster will sail from New York, on Tuesday, for Bremen. He will be accompanied by W. F. McLellan, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, who is also in poor health. The Secretary suffers from prostration, the effects of a severe attack of the grip, and takes the trip solely for the purpose of recuperation. He expects to be again in this country in about three weeks.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Herchmer Commission.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—Herchmer commission will sit on Tuesday at McLeod.

Blake Gets McGreevy to Withdraw.

QUEBEC, Feb. 20.—It is said Hon. Edward Blake's mission here was to dissuade Hon. Thomas McGreevy from running for Quebec West. It is even said that Mr. Mr. McGreevy notified the Liberal leaders here to look out for another candidate in case he should have to retire. It is said on good authority that Mr. McGreevy has given his interesting documents into the hands of prominent Liberals.

A Grippe Victim Takes Poison.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—James Griffin, who, for thirty-four years, was in the seed business here, has been found dead with a bottle of strychnine beside him. He had been suffering from La Grippe.

Selling Adulterated Coffee.

HAMILTON, Feb. 20.—The Dominion Government has had an inspector at work here lately, and as the result of his operations, two old and reputable firms have been summoned for selling adulterated coffee, the penalty for which is $94.

Quebec's Royal Commission.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—The Royal Commission will sit here on Monday. Justice Pagnuelo has bee appointed to succeed Judge Mathieu, who resigned.

Assignment.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—Thomas Woodhouse, dry goods, has assigned; liabilities $50,000.

Montreal's City Debt.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—The total debt of the city at present amounts to $19,900,000.

The Alaska Boundary.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The Globe's Washington correspondent says the only substantial work done at the recent conference there between the Canadian Ministers and Secretary Blaine, was an agreement by which the boundary between Canada and Alaska, can be definitely defined. He asserts that no agreement was reached at reciprocity.

Prayers for Mercier.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Le Nationale, one of the strongest of the National papers, publishes a letter received by Mr. Mercier from Rev. A. Cantenot, parish priest of Santeuil, France, who says that the parish priests, nuns and the school children of Santeuil, France, are praying for the ex-premier's victory in the coming elections.

Ontario's Finances.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—Provincial Treasurer Harcourt delivered his budget speech in the legislature yesterday. The assets of the province are placed at $5,303,076, and the liabilities at $17,080, leaving a surplus of $5,285,996.

Tampering with the Voters' List.

HALIFAX, Feb. 20.—A Justice of the Peace, Daniel Riordan, of Annapolis, has been committed for trial for forging the name of a man named Mills in order to get his name on the voters' list.

Deaths of Veterans.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—Robert Sears, formerly a private publisher and editor, is dead, aged 82. Henry Shaw, a resident of Toronto for nearly 50 years, is dead, aged 82.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 20.—Colquhoun, the man missing two weeks ago and supposed to have been murdered, has been found.

Christ Church has been standing in an uncompleted condition for two years. The congregation has decided to go on at once and finish, at a cost of $24,000.

Chinamen generally are refusing to pay the poll tax. The authorities are at their wit's end to devise some means to bring them to time.

The finance committee met this morning, handed over $1,000 to the Park commissioners and arranged to begin at once the construction of the market sheds.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 20. — It is reported that the whaleback steamer Chas. W. Wetmore, chartered by Rosenfeld & Sons, of San Francisco, will be employed carrying coal from this city.

Messrs. W. A. Lindsay and James Kesley successfully passed examinations as mine managers. The examinati n was an extra hard one, but the candidates passed very creditably. The certificates will be issued in a few days.

The plans of Mr. Hayes, architect, Minneapolis, Minn., have been accepted for the new Presbyterian church here. It will be built this summer. A duty of $150 will have to be paid on the Hayes plan, according to the customs tariff. Some members of the congregation are not satisfied with the plans from outside places, and think local architects should have been selected.

T. R. Morrow, of Vancouver, and Dr. Hall, will open a drug store here, shortly. Mr. Morrow has already two large drug stores in Vancouver. Dr. Hall is well and favorably known in Nanaimo.

A report was current that Major Downie, had passed over the Divide, but a letter received by the Free Press, states that he is at Whatcom, Wash., and enjoying good health. He still has great faith in the Kootenay country, and predicts there will be a huge rush to that section in the spring. The Major has begun to write his memoirs, embracing a period from 1849 in the mines of California, and his many years among the mountains of British Columbia.

The Blood is The Life.

Good health without pure blood is simply impossible, and to secure pure blood is therefore absolutely necessary, especially in spring, when bad blo d is very prevalent. Burdock Blood Bitters is *the remedy*, without an equal in the world of medicine. It drives out all poisonous humors of the blood from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER.—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G. Doughty, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets, Fel, & Co.'s, Fort street, or Cochrane & Munn's Yates and Douglas sts, will be promptly atten Wood and Coal for sale. *ap30 1 y

Burned to Death by a Mob.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Feb. 20.—Ed McCoy, the negro accused of rape, was burned to death in the middle of Broad street, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. He was tied to the stake, and an armed posse prevented a rescue. The burning negro was surrounded by a crowd of 6,000 persons, who watched his agonies until death came to his relief.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Bill a Compromise and an Unsatisfactory One—Opinions Divided on It.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is freely stated that the Irish local government bill as presented in the Commons last evening is the result of many stormy meetings of the Cabinet, and that Balfour was more than once overruled. Even the Standard admits that by saying that the bill is the result of a compromise, and its reception, as in case of all compromises, has not been as satisfactory as its promoters could desire. Whatever may be the fate of the bill, there is no chance of appeal to the country on the measure, but everything indicates that the Government is riding for a fall, and that the dissolution of parliament will come when least expected.

Defeat on some side issue would enable the Government to appeal to the country without appearing to have unduly precipitated dissolution in order to neglect pledges still unrealized, and at the same time the Government would avoid alienating friends who object to some projected measure. The thin ice over which the Government is skating was indicated by the vote in the Commons, to-night, when a resolution expressing regret at the appointment of a Welsh justice who is ignorant of the Welsh language was rejected by a majority of only 23. The prospect for a chance of defeat does not conduce to the happiness of the Government. Nearly 66 Conservative members are notoriously unreliable, while 50 others disapprove the Government's Irish policy, and will probably absent themselves from a critical division. Irish National papers are also divided in regard to it. The Times and Standard speak favorably of it.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Van Bokkelin is in the city.

Rev. E. Robson came over last evening.

E. A. Strong, Seattle, is at the Oriental.

R. Begg went over to Vancouver this morning.

W. T. Brown, Galt, is a guest at the Oriental.

R. J. Butler, mail clerk C. P. R., is in the city on a visit.

Judge Kiefe and wife came over from the Sound yesterday.

Mrs. Grover was a passenger from the Sound last evening.

Hon. Justice Walkem returned from the Mainland last night.

Capt. A. Murray Thain, harbor master of Vancouver, is in town.

V. L. E. Miller and E. T. Miller, London, England, are at the Driard.

W. D. Morrow, of Morrow, Holland & Co., is recovering from a severe illness.

Wm. Dalby, Jr., went over to the Mainland on the steamer Islander this morning.

Chief of Police Delaney, of Port Townsend, came over last night on a business trip.

J. E. Boss, treasurer of the V. L. & M. Co., arrived in the city yesterday with Mrs. Boss.

John Barnsley left for England this morning intending to be gone about two months. He goes by the C. P. R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL.

APPLICATIONS for the position of City Engineer, Surveyor and Water Commiss'oner, accompanied by testin onials, references, etc, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the first day of March next, at 4 p.m

Only applications from civil engineers will be received. Salary $2,000 per annum.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Feb. 20, 1892. fe21-td

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS

We will sell by

AUCTION

in our Real Estate Sale Rooms, cor. Broad St. and Trounce Avenue, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd,

AT 12 A.M.,

(After the unreserved sale of lots in Comox Townsite, advertised in another part of this pape.),

160 Acres of Land

—AT—

COMOX.

In 40 acre blocks, within one mile of Comox wharf, and ¾ of a mile from the water front. All good land, easily cleared, most of it being alder bottom.

Comox is the solidest district on the Island, being backed up by a large area of rich agricultural land, and almost inexhaustible minerals.

Terms—⅓ cash, ⅓ 6 months, ⅓ 12 months. Deeds at purchasers' expense.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,
AUCTIONEERS. fe21

PREPARE FOR SPRING

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

Repairs, -:- Alterations

Office and Store Fittings or Other Carpenter Work, With

J. P. BURGESS,

10 Broughton Street.

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard street's, at 7:30 p. m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja28 1f C. DUBOIS MASON.

ACME LODGE, NO. 14, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.
S. W. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec.
W. H. CULLIN, N. G. ja30 6m

A BARRISTER will read with students for the Law Society's examinations For terms and particulars write to "Barrister," P. O. box 589, Victoria. fe2-1m

DRESSMAKING—Ladies' and children's; first-class finish; perfect fit guaranteed; city references. Mrs. Stannard, 222 Johnson street, corner Vancouver. ja30-6t

TO DEPOSITORS.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

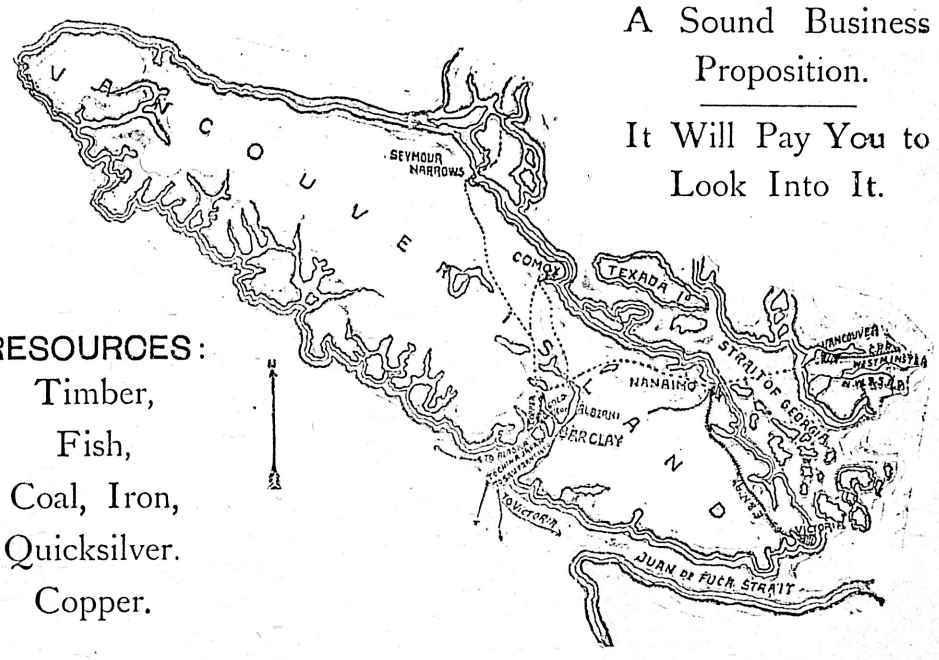
In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.
de19

BARCLAY!

A Sound Business Proposition.

It Will Pay You to Look Into It.



RESOURCES:
Timber,
Fish,
Coal, Iron,
Quicksilver.
Copper.

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION:

At the head of Barclay Sound proper, and at the mouth of the Alberni Canal, easy of access at any time, to craft of any size or style, yet fully sheltered from any and every wind, lies the most perfect harbor on the Pacific Coast, three miles long by three-fourths of a mile in width. The rugged hills, that at the entrance and on the North side plunge into the water almost in the form of cliffs, on the South side and a mile into the harbor, swing away from the water, leaving a beautiful low shore, sufficiently sloping for drainage, and extending back to the hills which lie three-fourths of a mile or more from the water front. The Barclay Sound Land and Improvement Company have acquired this as the most suitable locality on the West Coast of Vancouver Island for a townsite.

REGULATIONS

Concerning Sale and Purchase of Lots in Barclay

There shall be 1,500 lots, and no more, placed upon the market, in the original townsite.

The price of the first 25 lots as surveyed, and without improvements, shall be $25 each.

The purchase money shall be used as follows, and in the order herein written:
5 per cent shall be paid as commission to the broker effecting the sale.
20 per cent shall be deposited in the permanent improvement fund.
15 per cent shall be deposited in the advertising fund.
10 per cent shall be deposited in the building fund.

The next twenty-five lots having received the benefit of the 45 per cent deducted from the price of the lots already sold, shall be increased in price $10 each, that is to say, $35 per lot, and each successive twenty-five lots shall be increased $10, till the whole 1,500 lots be sold, at which time there will be expended in permanent improvement fund, $96,000, in advertising, $72,000.

No purchaser may purchase more than two lots from any twenty-five, but will have to pay the $10 advance on each two additional lots purchased.

While no lots can be sold below this schedule, the Company reserve the right to donate any number of lots, water or otherwise, to industries employing labor, making the consideration in each case a bond for the employment of a certain amount of white labor, such lots or land to be granted from the lots and land on the map, marked reserved.

GENERAL AGENTS { CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS, PAGE & McGREGOR, YOUNG, BARTLETT & CO.

The Barclay Sound Land and Improvement Company,

VICTORIA, B. C.

SECOND SHIPMENT TO HAND.

DIRECT FROM KIDDERMINSTER

HANDSOME LINE OF

Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry

CARPETS

In Elegant Colorings and Latest Designs.

A Large Line of Burmah and Dag-Dag Rugs. Very Nice!

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE COMPANY,

66 TO 68 GOVERNMENT STREET. se6

KNOWN FOR GOOD VALUE

Suits FOR Boys ALL AGES!

CLOTHING HATS, NECKWEAR, UNDERCLOTHING

Suits FOR Men! ALL SIZES!

W. & J. WILSON,

GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Special Correspondence to THE COLONIST.)

OVER THE BORDER.

Bill Nye Writes From Canada that he is Innocent—His Clothes Just Fit a Custom House Officer.

An Experience with Razors.—Staying at a Hotel Kept by a Popular Man.

[Copyright, 189?, by Edgar W. Nye.]

IN CANADA WITHOUT A CRIME, February.

Once more I have evaded the customs of a neighboring country and the etiquette of a mighty dominion. I have never been the slave to the customs of my own country; why should I sudmit to those of a province?

I have just rearranged my trunk and tucked carefully back into it the thrilling narrative of a rich slumber robe which fluttered in the Canadian breeze all the way from Windsor to London. Custom house officers do not know how to repack a trunk after they have kneaded over its contents, and they shut the lid wrong, so that it takes six men and a P. K. Dederick derrick to open it after one gets at his hotel.

I carry with me a change of linen and underclothing while traveling, and have never before found a customs officer who seemed to think these things would fit him. So I have escaped. But this time it was different. I saw right away when this one looked at me that he was just my size, though less intellectual. He had the same long, swanlike throat, which looks so well in full dress with a string of red coral beads around it. He had also the same boneless tentacles for limbs that I am using, and his feet undulated a good deal.

A CLEAN SHAVE.

I am very neat about arranging my trunk, and so he seemed to think many of my things were new just because they were tidy. My method of packing a trunk was acquired at Heidelberg. When I want anything out of the trunk I upset it on the bed and thus find it readily.

The officer wanted to keep my dress suit because it pleased him, I presume. It is a nice suit, made in Boston by a perfect gentleman.

He wanted me to pay duty on a cigar that I had almost smoked up. He was going to seize a dozen perfectos that Mr. Burbank had, but when he found that Mr. Burbank had chewed each one a little before crossing the line he said: "All right; never mind. They are free."

One man ahead of me, I noticed, evaded the eye of the officer, and while conversing with him looked out the window. Afterward I asked him why he did that.

"Well," he said, "I didn't mind looking him in the face, but I did not want him to notice my breath. I am trying to get it in free."

He was a fat man, and carried a massive watch which he had to remove before he could get into the car, and he brought it in in his hand.

I carry seven razors with me, one of which I use on each day of the week. Then I have at home special razors for Easter, Whitsunday and Guy Fawkes Day. These razors I bought at various bargain counters through the United States. Some of them will cut a hair.

Mr. Jefferson says that the way to buy razors is to get a twenty-five center in every town you visit for a year, and out of the lot you may get a good one. He does that way, he says, instead of buying a $2.50 razor every little while and only getting one-tenth the chance to draw a prize.

I have done that way, but I judge that Mr. Jefferson had preceded me and bought the only good one there was in the town.

Last spring I began to shave myself because I got tired of reading The Police Gozette while the neighbors dropped into the barber shop to get their hair cut and get shampooed and also their ear whiskers dyed; also because barbers often referred to my baldness before folks and made me feel bad.

I lived in the country, too, for two or three weeks in March, and the nearest barber I knew of was a farm hand who had shaved the prisoners for eight years at Joliet, Ills. So my beard grew out quite rank and nodded in the wind. It is redder than I thought it was, and on one side it grows upward, thus giving me a surprised and startled air.

So now I am shaving myself. I got a new razor in Chicago. It had a lovely handle, and on the blade it said—

REMEMBER ME.

I did so.

For a shaving mug I use a mustache cup given me in Paris by an elderly French lady who said she did not need it, as she had two besides this one.

After I have shaved I want to be quiet for an hour or two and generally avoid company, especially our pastor. But I am improving all the time. I can sharpen my razor now without cutting the strop in two, and sometimes my face would almost seem to indicate a boughton shave. One strop lasts me a week now, and my alum bill is a mere bagatelle.

The customs officer wanted these razors and the mustache cup, which I valued because of its associations only. He thought I was introducing them into her majesty's dominion. He thought I was going to start a barber shop.

I presume that there is a sort of cutthroat appearance about me somehow that makes people suspicious. Sometimes I think it is because I dress too much It makes people think I am a gambler.

London is a good city—on the Canada side. There are 30,000 people there. They are excellent people, too, reminding me very much of Americans. London has a good hotel at the depot.

We wrote quite a lot of letters there and posted them in American stamped envelopes. Then we stood around in the cold and bribed the postman to give them back to us so that we could put Canadian stamps on them, which are three cents apiece, making five cents laid out on each of our letters.

The street cars in London run on runners in winter, and the track is abandoned till the soft breath of spring comes again and kisses back to life and light and song the still and frosty features and the cold, white bosom of the slumbering earth.

The Canadian Pacific has its latchstring hanging out for one and all. The passenger agent came to us and wanted to sell tickets to our company, consisting of Mr. Burbank and myself. We said that other roads were competing for us, and that we were wavering. So he said that if we would travel by his road to Detroit a ride of over three hours, he would transfer us there to the Michigan Central, pay our hotel bills while in Canada, furnish us a year's subscription to London Punch, with key to same, and a pair of beautiful pictures by Rembrandt entitled "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep."

We accepted, and now I will get Punch regularly at my home. The humor of Punch is very soothing to me. Compared with the peppery wit of the French and the insidious, surprising and stimulating humor of our own country, English humor reminds me of boiled rice. Boiled rice taken in moderation isn't going to hurt any man. It furnishes an excuse for the gestures of eating and rounds out the abdomen to a degree—to several degrees, in fact—yet it does not excite one.

It is so with English humor. I have known men to apply themselves to English humor for several years and thin out their blood that way so that they prolonged their lives for a long time.

A Canadian yesterday spoke to me of John Bull's drink bill, and showed me a little chart, which I give herewith, showing the comparative sizes of the bills in England for liquor, bread, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa and education. He said it was creating a great deal of discussion among the politicians.

Yes, I said, I had heard that they were at lagerheads.

Being under the British flag seems to affect my mind, I think.

A week ago we stopped for a night at the Banting House, after a long, hard ride in the palatial slumbering car Insomnia. The Banting House is kept by one of those popular men who are not good for anything on earth but just to be popular. When we came in he welcomed us by extending a breath to us across the register upon which we hung our overcoats with impunity. At first I did not know why he drank, but after I had been at table I saw that anæsthetics of some kind should go with every steak.

Everything was neat and clean at the Banting House. The pale, sad wife did the best she could, but Banting himself did the buying, and that's why the steaks didn't yield to climatic influences.

You have seen the sad eyed wife of a popular man, no doubt—a man who could have married anybody; he took her "because it would have killed her if he hadn't;" a man with curly hair and a mustache which he pieces out with chin whiskers He is so popular that he has himself photographed in the panoply of some secret order every time he gets to feeling pretty well. But his wife wears the same shawl that the last three babies have slept in. He is so popular that people take advantage of his good nature and lead him astray and get him to drinking. That's what he tells his wife.

He is just simply a great big, soft, self indulgent, impalpable ass. That's what he is, and his house, everywhere that he has anything to do with it, shows stinginess neglect and incompetency.

THE LITTLE CHART.

He wore a wooden leg, did Mr. Banting. He permitted me to think he lost it in the war at first. Then he went on to speak more fully of his great loss. I was told afterward that he lost it in defense of his honor, such as it was. He was stopping, it seems, over night at the house of a man who was not at home himself; just only his wife, that's all. In the night his involuntary host came home, and thinking it was going to be a little crowded there shot three-quarters of a pound of buckshot and some old shingle nails into Mr. Banting's leg as he was getting out the window—a window that gave upon the well. When Mr. Banting was drawn out of the well by a reporter who could draw a man out better than anybody else, it was claimed, the doctor told Banting that he would have to contribute that leg to his mashing record and the bill would be eighty dollars for same.

Mr. Banting did not tell me about this, but neighbors did so. Mr. Banting, however, was a little sentimental the morning I saw him. He spoke tenderly of his lost leg as we sat together, and ever and anon he tapped the wooden one with the blade of a large pocket knife with which he had just been removing one of his indestructible steaks from between his teeth. Then he took from his pocket a piece of bone which had been carried for years in the same pocket with his tobacco. He looked at it sadly.

"That," he said, "come off of the kneepan. It is as good as ever it was. It is the lid of the kneepan."

Then he looked out through the window as well as he could and went on:

"I lost my mother next March is a year. She always appreciated me. My wife never has. I could have married my pick of the girls of our place, but I took Laura because she was purty then. She was one of them girls that fade awful quick, and besides she don't appreciate me nor how popular I am." Then he sighed.

"Yesterday," he went on, "I made a solemn journey—a mighty solemn journey."

"To your mother's grave, do you mean?"

"Yes."

"Where is it?"

"It is over at East Haddock, about eighteen miles from here. It may be jest a sentiment with me, for I'm of a sensitive and refined nature naturally; but I made a pilgrimage over there yesterday, cold as it was."

He paused and rubbed his nose hard with a big red handkerchief, and his voice choked up a little.

"Yes, I took up my leg that was buried here at the time and"—a slight quiver of the chin—"and buried it over at East Haddock alongside of mother."

Bill Nye

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

His Inventions Known and Used all Over the Civilized World.

If ever a peerage is the fit reward for scientific eminence, says the Builder, never was that distinction better bestowed than on Sir William Thompson, president of the Royal Society, on whom the British queen has just conferred the title. The days are past when a man could say with Bacon: "I have taken all knowledge to be my province," nor is it now possible even to so take all science, but Sir William Thompson may justly claim to have taken all physical science as his province, and there are few who can rival him in any one branch of it. Go where you will, we find traces of his restless activity. Every telegraph office is stocked with instruments of his invention; a large part of London is lighted by dynamo machines which are modifications of one of his, and in the testrooms of all the installations in the world the most accurate instruments are his also. We go to sea, and we find the means of taking soundings without stopping the ship designed by Sir William Thompson; we arrive in port, and find the height and time of the tides predicted by Sir William Thompson's tidal clock. Perhaps we are interested in questions of speculative science—the age of the earth, the constitution of matter and the size of its ultimate molecules, the origin of life on the earth and its probable duration; none of these questions can be adequately discussed without mention of his name, and on some of them he is the only authority. In collaboration with Prof. Tait he has written what is generally accepted as the text-book on natural philosophy, and some of the most brilliant mathematical investigations we have ever seen are due to him. When the history of science in the nineteenth century comes to be written three names will stand out pre-eminent—those of Faraday, Darwin and Sir William Thompson.

Jewish Prayer Against the Prevailing Epidemic.

The following prayer, composed by the Rev. Dr. Gaster, was recited in the Portuguese Synagogue on the last Jewish Sabbath: "Merciful and gracious God, in whose hands is the soul of every living thing, and the spirit of all flesh; who killest and makest alive, who bringest down to the grave and bringest up. Look down from Thy holy abode and see: death is come into our windows, it is entered into our palaces, to cut off the children from without and the young men from the streets. From the firstborn of the king who sitteth upon his throne to the firstborn of the captive that is in the dungeon, every head is sick, every heart is faint. O Lord, turn from Thy fierce wrath, and say unto the angel that destroys: It is enough, now stay thy hand. Heal us, O Lord, and we shall be healed; save us, and we shall be saved. Vouchsafe healing to our pains, bind up our wounds, remove sickness and disease from our midst, wipe away the tears from all faces. Restore comfort unto us and our mourners; send us in mercy and grace, healing, peace, and length of life. May this be Thy gracious will. Amen."

Taming Wild Animals By Electricity.

Waldemar Otto, editor of the German paper Artist, has obtained a patent for a method to tame and train wild animals by means of an electric whip. The cage has a metallic floor connected with one pole of a sufficiently strong battery, while the other pole, by means of a wire, is connected with the whip, while its insulating handle has a button with which the current can be tried if desired. If, now, the wild animal which has to be educated shows obstinacy, the trainer presses the button, and this gives the animal an electric shock at every contact of the whip, of which the severity is regulated according to the requirements. If the electric current is not needed the button is not pressed, and the effect of the whip is reduced to that of an ordinary one. This is a new application of electricity for educational purposes of a class of beings which thus far has been the most inaccessible to impress with the advantages of civilisation. In this way the lion may be made to lie peaceably with the lamb, even when the lamb is not inside the lion.

A TALE OF THE RACES.

From Puck.

He could tell you all the horses
That had run at all the courses,
When they ever held a meeting
Since the racing year began.
And not only could he tell you
All their names, but he could—well, you
See he made their form a study—
Say exactly *how* they ran.

For he knew which horse was leading
At each quarter, and their breeding,
With the time for every quarter
And the horse that won the race.
He knew which had "sulked" or faltered,
And just how it would have altered
Their position at the finish
Had the favorite made the pace,

He knew records to a second,
Who had made them, and had reckoned
Just what other horse could do it,
When the track was fast or slow.
He remembered, too, the betting,
And the jockeys, not forgetting
To note specially the distance
Every one of them could go.

So, you see, in half a minute
He knew just what horse could win it,
Whether at a mile or over,
Or a short six furlong dash.
Then he never hesitated,
Not a single instant waited,
But he backed them in the betting
For a goodly pile of cash.

As a plunger he was noted,
And his tips were often quoted.
Be it fair or stormy weather,
He was always at the track.
He came always, too; with money,
But, although—it's very funny—
He could tell so much about them,
He was always walking back.

A $1,000,0000 DIAMOND CASE.

The Nizam of Hyderabad Loses His Suit Against a Dealer.

The million dollar diamond case of the nizam of Hyderabad was decided in India about three weeks ago, says the New York Sun. The case has been the talk of India, and, to a lesser extent, of England. It was decided against the nizem. This distinguished potentate was beaten in the courts by a humble though famous dealer in gems or bric-a-brac named Jacob, who is said to be the very person whom Marion Crawford immortalized under the name of Mr. Isaacs. The nizam is one of the greatest of all the Indian potentates. His large territory, nearly two-thirds the size of Bengal, lies between the Madras and Bengal presidencies. He is noted for his friendliness toward the Empress of India and her government, for the magnificence of his jewelry, and for the lavish hospitality with which he entertains distinguished guests.

The nizam was one of Mr. Jacob's best customers. Jacob is welcomed at every Indian court, for he has high reputation as a dealer in the costliest of jewels, and as a shrewd and indefatigable bric-a-brac hunter. The rich native princes have been among his best customers. Every year he has visited Hyderbad, where he was lodged and fed in one of the nizam's palaces. During the trial Jacob's counsel undertook to say that the gem merchant was on very friendly terms with the nizam. His highness, however, repudiated this assertion and drew an emphatic distinction between lodging a traveller and entertaining a guest. The nizam said their relations were purely commercial and anything like friendship between them was wholly out of the question.

One day, when the nizam was in particularly good humor, Mr. Jacob happened to remark that he could procure for him one of the biggest and finest diamonds in the world for 46 lakhs of rupees. Perhaps this does not convey to all readers an idea of a very great sum of money. The fact is, however, that 46 lakhs of rupees are something over $1,000,000. The gem Mr. Jacob had in view would not bring anything like that sum in the open market, but great Indian potentates, with millions of taxpayers in their domains, may be expected to indulge some rather extravagant whims; and his highness told the dealer in gems that if he would bring the expensive bauble to him he would pay 46 lakhs of rupees for it if it met his approval, but that the gem was to be returned if it did not please him.

Mr. Jacob seemed to agree to these terms. At the same time he said he could not get the stone from England unless half the specified purchase price was deposited in a bank in Calcutta. The nizam thought his stipulation was reasonable, and upward of $500,000 was accordingly placed in the Calcutta bank, subject to the order of Mr. Jacob.

As soon as the owners of the gem received notice that the money had been deposited in Calcutta they forwarded the gem to India, where it was duly handed over to Mr. Jacob, who set out in great haste for Hyderbad, expecting that he was about to make a sale which would put a small fortune into his own pocket. In this hope he was disappointed. The nizam had changed his mind. He had seen a model of the diamond and it had not come up to his expectations. He had also been informed that the sum asked for it was absurdly in excess of its real value. Another important personage had, moreover, appeared on the scene. This was Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the British resident. He informed his highness very frankly that, in view of the fact that the finances of Hyderbad were not in flourishing condition, and that there was a prospect of a famine in the northern part of the state, it was a very bad time for the great ruler to put so much money into a wholly unproductive investment. His highness said "no" with much emphasis to Mr. Jacob. The dealer used all his blandishments to induce the nizam to change his mind, but in vain. The sale was off.

Then Mr. Jacob began to talk of compensation for the expense he had incurred and the trouble he had taken. He said he was entitled to at least $10,000. This claim was not disputed, but the nizam delicately hinted that before the debt was paid the 23 lakhs of rupees which had been deposited in the Calcutta bank should be returned. Mr. Jacob did not show any alacrity about complying with this important part of the operation. In fact, the money was not forthcoming at all, and his highness brought a criminal suit against the dealer to recover it. This proceeding was unsuccessful, and Mr. Jacob, up to this writing, not only has the nizam's $500,000 but has also triumphed over him in the courts.

The telegraphic reports do not speak definitely of the grounds of the acquittal. All that is yet known is, that the accused disclaimed all dishonest intentions and declared that he had paid to the owner of the stone nearly the whole of the amount. It remains to be seen whether the nizam has any prospect of recovering his money by any other procedure.

The court suggested in its decision that a civil suit might lie against Mr. Jacob for the recovery of the money.

One curious feature of the affair is the attitude of the nizam's subjects. When it became known throughout Hyderbad that his highness intended to give testimony before a commission appointed for that purpose the people were highly indignant. They said it would be a humiliation and a disgrace to the country for its ruler to condescend to give testimony like an ordinary mortal. Therefore his highness felt it his duty to issue a proclamation in which he set forth his ground of action.

He said that in early days the word of the nizam was law and superceded the dictum of any other tribunal. But in these good civilized times, he continued, this idea had been righteously swept away. In the course of India's progress law courts had been established. These courts had been the fount of justice, from which the rich and poor, rulers and subjects, might alike expect to see just claims affirmed and wrongs punished. It was right and proper for the ruler to appeal to these courts when he had occasion, and to furnish all the light he could that would expedite the course of justice. His people were wrong in believing that it was any derogation of his dignity to give testimony in a law case.

Although his highness has been defeated in the court to which he appealed, he still retains his very high opinion of legal tribunals.

A MODERN HERO.

Fireman Vaughn Makes a Bridge of His Body and Saves Five Lives.

One instance of personal heroism among many at the Hotel Royal fire is thus told in the Recorder:

Fire Insurance Patrol No 3 arrived at the fire at the same time that engine No. 26, the first apparatus due, came dashing up. Sergt. John R. Vaughn jumped off the patrol waggon and rushed into 692 Sixth avenue. This is a flat house which adjoined the burning hotel on the south. Vaughn heard loud cries for help as he was going up the stairs. He broke a window on the first floor and looked out. There was a man standing in the window on the third floor of the hotel waving his arms. He was enveloped in smoke and seemed to be about to jump. Vaughn yelled to him to hold on a minute and flew up the stairs to the third floor and into the apartment of Simeon Berg, who was just going away with a bundle of valuable papers. Vaughn called to him to drop the papers and help save lives, and then knocked out the window sash nearest to the third floor window of the hotel. The windows were too far apart for the man to step by reaching Vaughn's hand, and the man, who said that he was Mr. Phelps, one of the proprietors of the hotel, asked Vaughn to get a ladder and save his wife and child, who were in the room screaming in terror. Vaughn saw that they would be lost before he could get a ladder, so he straddled the window sill in 692, with one leg in the room and the other outside. He then directed Berg to stand on his foot so as to anchor him. With the other leg he reached as far as he was able, but could not touch the sill of the hotel window. There were some heavy electric cables close to the window, and Vaughn, though he knew that he ran a risk of being shocked to death, twisted them around his leg and held it as close to the window as possible. "Let the woman come first," he shouted. Mrs. Phelps, in her nightdress, was assisted to the window sill by her husband, and then Vaughn said to her: "Step on my leg and then spring into my arms." Mrs. Phelps was timid and the flames were coming into the room behind her before she plucked up courage enough to make the jump. She placed her right foot on the fireman's muscular leg, gave a spring and landed in his arms. She came nearly falling on the rebound, but Vaughn got a good grip on her and tossed her into the window. The boy came next. He was only 7 years old, but he was a brave lad and made the jump without flinching. Vaughn caught him and landed him safely in the room. There was a terrible strain on Vaughn's body due to the position that he was in, but he twisted the cables tighter around his leg when Mr. Phelps came to the window. Mr. Phelps weighs more than two hundred pounds, and there was a chance that he might fall to the street. Vaughn clutched with his right hand the woodwork of the window and then told Mr. Phelps to jump. It was an awful strain on the plucky fireman when Mr. Phelps stepped on his leg to make the leap, and Vaughn's hand slipped from the woodwork, but he was held by the anchorage of Berg on his foot and kept from falling. Mr. Phelps landed in Vaughn's arms. The fireman said afterward that he thought every muscle and bone in his body had been broken. It was doubtful whether he could throw Mr. Phelps into the room, but he gave one heroic effort and pushed him over the sill. Then Vaughn thought that his work was all over and let go the wires, but another face appeared at the window—that of a young man who had been a porter in the hotel. Vaughn got back on the window sill and helped this man out of danger just as he had helped the others.

Vaughn was very stiff and sore, but he rushed to the roof of 692 Sixth avenue, and from there saw a man clinging to a rear window on the top floor of the hotel, close to 70 West 40th street, the house of Dr. Wells. Vaughn jumped to the roof of Dr. Wells's house, where he met Patrolmen Fisher, Stokes, Maine and Lieut. McCarthy, of Patrol 3, coming down stairs and called on them to assist in saving the man, who was crying loudly for assistance. It was impossible to reach the man from the roof by leaning over, but Vaughn devised a means to save him. He directed his comrades to hold him by the heels and lower him to the window so that he could get hold of the man. They did as he told them to do.

Vaughn got a good grip under the man's arms and the firemen pulled them both up. The stranger said his name was Knapp. He was taken to the office of Dr. Simpson at 98 West 40th street and afterward to Bellevue hospital.

M'ALLISTER ON MANNERS.

A Russian Version of the Charge of the Light Brigade—An Alaskan Indian Row.

A Rhinoceros With the Grip—Cardinal Mannings Literary Reliques—Cinnamon Essence Death to Microbes.

Comparisons.

The American Chesterfield Ward McAlister lectures the American public on good manners in the New York World. He says some things that are well worth considering. This about simplicity for instance:—We Americans don't sufficiently appreciate and cultivate this simplicity. We are given to exaggeration in most things. More particularly in our conversation. Englishmen in talking use the simple Anglo-Saxon words as much as they can, whereas in our talking we use more than those words derived from Latin and Greek. This gives us a little of a bombastic style, particularly in the South. As the Northerner observes this characteristic at the South, so does the Englishman criticise this peculiarity when he comes here.

Much discussion has arisen of comparative elegance of the English or French habit of leaving the dining-room after a ladies' dinner. The English simply rise from their seats, while the ladies alone leave the dining-room. On the other hand, the French have the fashion (which we have adopted) of accompanying the ladies to the drawing-room and returning to their cigars. At first view the latter appears to us most gallent, but it is not. For a Frenchman then feels he has bidden adieu to his hostess and the ladies, and is free to leave the house at his pleasure without returning to the salon, while the Englishman, after smoking, feels that he must again join the ladies and take a formal leave of his hostess.

In the summer of 1846, when at Newport hotel life was the fashion, a distinguished member of New York society, on seeing her opposite neighbor help himself to butter with his own knife, at once said aloud to her waiter: "Give that gentleman the butter-knife." The man politely bowed his thanks, but he took his revenge the next day. For when he saw this lady helping herself to sugar with her fingers, he promptly called the waiter and requested him to "Hand that lady the sugar tongs."

Ward McAlister prefers French manners to American and also old fashions to modern ways. He says:—

The courtesy of a French *grand dame* is inimitable. As you approach her she literally sinks to earth. It is the most impressive and deferential mode of greeting known to society. There is too much condescension in it to make it acceptable to us. For all this it is none the less imposing. Its effect on the American is wonderful, for it evidences a degree of elegance quite unknown to our country.

One's social starting point should be courtesy of manner even to condescension when you are a host or hostess. Your aim should be to impress your guests with the idea that they are honoring you with their presence. The best school for a young woman or man in which to acquire manners is a French salon; as we sang of old, in our nursery rhymes, "We went to France to learn to dance."

A French gentleman is so polite that when he even enters a shop he raises his hat. How instructive to us, who generally go through life jostling each other as we pass, and grunting at our own displeasure. How little our women know of the value of a pleasant recognition given in passing; a pleasant, sunny smile can be likened to "a soft word turning away wrath." The old word "courtly" may be absolete, but it is desirable that it should be now revived here.

Fifty years ago courtesy and politeness were the fashion. A rough manner was not tolerated. A man had a right to exact of you a pleasant saluation, and if not given he demanded the cause. As duelling was then in vogue, rough speech and rough manner brought at times disagreeable consequences. Politeness was enforced by this school of discipline, but apart from this men then prided themselves on being gentlemen in both speech and manner; all this inculcated great respect for age, to which youth always gave way. But now, in the practical age in which we live, the great end and object appears to be economy of time, to serve out to one's friends homœopathic doses of politeness and courtesy.

A Russian Version of the Light Brigade Charge.

Reuter's special correspondent now in Russia met in the course of his investigations a steward, Ivan Ivanovitch, who had been through the Crimean War. He was wounded at the battle of Balaclava, and gave the correspondent a vivid description of the charge of the Light Brigade:—"We were so sorry for them," he said, "they were such fine fellows, and they had such splendid horses. It was the madest thing that was ever done. I cannot understand it. They broke through our lines, took our artillery, and then, instead of capturing our guns and making off with them, they went for us. I had been in the charge of the Heavy Brigade in the morning, and was slightly wounded. We had all unsaddled, and were very tired. Suddenly we were told, "the English are coming." "Confound them," we said. "My Colonel was very angry, and ordered his men to give no quarter. I was lying at some distance with my wound bandaged when I saw them coming. They came on magnificently. We thought they were drunk from the way they held their lances. Instead of holding them under their armpits they waved them in the air, and, of course, they were easier to guard against like that. The men were mad, sir. They never seemed to think of the tremendous odds against them, or of the frightful carnage that had taken place in their ranks in the course of that long desperate ride. They dashed in among us, shouting, cheering, and cursing. I never saw anything like it. They seemed perfectly irresistible, and our fellows were quite demoralised. The fatal mistake we made in the morning was to receive the charge of your Heavy Brigade standing, instead of meeting it with a counter-shock. We had so many more men than you, that had we continued our charge downhill instead of calling a halt just at the critical moment, we should have carried everything before us. The charge of your Heavy Brigade was magnificent, but they had to thank our bad management for the victory. We liked your fellows. When our men took prisoners they used to give them our vodka. Awful stuff it was, more like spirits of wine than anything else. Your fellows used to offer us their rum in exchange, but we did not care for it; it was too soft and mild. The Russian soldier must have his vodka."

Just Like the Chilian Row.

(Sitka Alaskan, Jan. 16.)

On Wednesday last, at about 1 p. m., a number of large canoes were seen from the wharf nearing the inner harbor. Suddenly the Indian village showed great excitement, the men armed themselves with guns, swords and clubs and then assembled in a chief's house, where they remained until the ten canoes had neared the beach, all abreast and in close order. The Sitkans then, all armed and shouting lustily, ran toward the place, where the strangers seemed to be intent upon landing. After a long parley, an exchange of two hostages from either side subsequently took place. The hostages are named in Tlinkit "kooah kan," inoffensive like deer, and are made invoilable by the strewing of white eagle down over their heads. The strange canoes were found to hail from Hoonah, where to use the native expression, "when the salmon was entering the streams," in the early part of last summer, a member of the kokwatan clan had accidently shot a boy, while alarmed through some unusual noise near camp, which it was thought was made by a bear. As the kokwatans are numerously represented at Sitka, and as the entire clan, under the native custom, is responsible for the payment of the indemnification due for the loss of the boy's life, the Hoonah Indians came here to demand the payment of their claim, which was settled by the handing over, on the part of the Sitka kokwatans, of 200 blankets, the time honored native currency. The whole matter had been previously arranged, and the warlike demonstration of the Sitkans was, it appears, a matter of traditional form. Yesterday, in addition to the payment of the blankets, a peace potlatch was tendered the Hoonah claimants, and the visitors will start for home to-day rejoicing.

A Rhinoceros With the Grip.

(From the New York Tribune.)

That the grip is no respecter of persons has long been conceded. Now the malady has made its appearance among the animals of the Central Park menagerie. The first to be taken is the valuable two-horned rhinoceros. It was feared on Thursday that all was not well with the beast. She took little interest in what was going on around her, forgetting to notice how Mrs. Hyena, who is her next door neighbor, was getting on with her lately born triplets, and even turning away from the proffered peanut. On Friday Superintendent Conklin was sure it was the grip. The rhinoceros was sneezing frequently, had fits of coughing and was evidently suffering from chills.

When so valuable an animal as the rhinoceros, worth some thousands of dollars, is ill heroic measures must be taken to save her life. Dr. Conklin was equal to the occasion, and sent out for a quart of the best whisky and measured out forty grains of quinine. A pint of warm water was added to the whiskey and quinine and proffered to the animal in a pail. She drank the medicine as if she liked it, not leaving a drop, and evidently wanting more. It was, however, quite as much as was good for her, for shortly afterward she moved about her cage in an erratic manner, and seemed to have an ambition to pirouette on her foremost and largest horn, but finally lay down on her bed of hay and slept soundly. Yesterday morking she was much better as far as the grip was concerned, but she was noticed cooling her head against the iron bars of her cage. At present the rhinoceros is hidden from the public view, a tarpaulin having been hung around her cage.

The Essence of Cinnamon.

It will be a remarkable sign of progress if science, in its endeavors to discover a preventative, has to fall back on a sanative application almost forgotten since the days when our grandmothers were young. We call to mind an old gentlewoman born about the middle of last century, and hale and hearty in the forties of this, whose mysterious pocket, of vast containing capacity, was always redolent of cinnamon. If any virtues were, in those days, ascribed to the spicy bark, we never heard of them. A little of it now and then, for tongue and teeth to toy with, was judged to be, in some way, beneficial, and there knowledge ended. The latest announcement in the interests of medical science is that of an expert, who has been experimenting in M. Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland, who says that no living disease-germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon. M. Chamberland looks upon it as being not less effective in destroying microbes than corrosive sublimate. Its scent will kill them. A decoction of cinnamon is recommended, not only in influenza cases, but also in attacks of typhoid fever, and cholera.

Cardinal Manning's Literary Reliques.

Cardinal Manning has left no autobiography; but there are a great number of letters from men famous in Church and State arranged in a row of red boxes at Archbishop's House, many of them dating back to his Anglican years. In addition to the letters of his correspondents there are a number of his own, which were returned to him from time to time, generally by executors of departed friends. The letters also which he wrote to Mr. Gladstone during the earlier years of their intimacy, Mr. Gladstone, when he was making a general arrangement of his papers some two years ago, returned to the Cardinal, remarking, "I do not forget old days." These will be arranged for publication in due course, but probably not without some delay.

Two carloads latest designs carpets just arrived at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

What Count Tolstoi, the Author and Philanthropist, Has to Say About it.

The Masses Kept Constantly in a State of Semi-Starvation Through Excessive Taxation.

Count Tolstoi, a Rusian nobleman of great ability but of democratic tendencies, has devoted himself to the relief of the sufferers by the Russian famine. Part of his scheme is to enlist the sympathy of foreign nations in the great cause. To effect this he has written letters to the great daily papers both in Europe and America. The following is an extract from one that appeared in a recent issue of the New York World:

Now, are we, the privileged classes, not dealing with the working people in precisely the way in which those children dealt with the horse that carried them, goading them, lashing them, hurrying them forward, forgetful of their nature and heedless of their needs? And when the children, refusing to leave their places in the cart, endeavored to feed the horse in full gallop, were they a whit more unreasonable than are we, the upper classes, who try to feed the people grown hungry and exhausted and unable to carry us any further, without changing one iota in our relations to them? We suggest and test every means conceivable of attaining the end, except the only necessary and effectual one proposed by our intellects and approved by our hearts, viz., to cease from goading and lashing the human horse, for whose sad condition we profess to feel compassion.

The people are hungry and exhausted, and we, the upper classes, are very much concerned thereat and would gladly stretch out a helping hand to rescue them. With this object we appoint committees, take an active part in their sittings, collect and subscribe money and purchase corn and distribute it to the destitute But why are the people hungry! Is it so very difficult to understand the cause? Must we need calumniate them grossly, as many do who hold that they are poor because lazy and intemperate, or deceive ourselves as do others, who maintain that the poverty of the people is owing to their not yet having assimilated our high mental culture; but that we shall begin tomorrow to initiate them into all the secrets of this saving wisdom, withholding no particle thereof, and thenceforth they will brighten up and be hungry no more, and that in view of this, there is no reason why we should feel ashamed of sitting astride the people's neck and urging them onward and ever onward—it is all for their own good that we do it.

Why do we thus insist on taking a farthing candle to look for the sun in the broad daylight when his brilliancy is so evident to all, and especially to the people on whose neck we are riding comfortably forward? None but children can be excused for imagining that it is not the horse on which they are astride that carries them, but they themselves who gallop and bound by means of a few flourishes of a whip; but grown-up persons like ourselves should be ashamed not to know why it is that the people are hungry.

WHY THE PEOPLE ARE STARVING.

The people are hungry because we are sleek and fed to satiety. And to us Russians this fact ought to be particularly clear and intelligible. Commercial nations like the English, who draw their sustenance from their colonies, can contrive to get along without discovering this, for the prosperity of the rich in such communities does not directly depend on the condition of their working classes. But with us it is otherwise. In Russia the bond of union between the classes and the masses is so direct, it is so obvious that our wealth is the result of their poverty or their poverty the direct consequence of our riches, that the most obtuse among us cannot possibly fail to see why it is that the people are hungry.

And could any people be other than hungry, who are condemned to undergo the trials which our people endure; who while paying heavy taxes out of all proportion to their means, with insufficient land to till, and in spite of the isolation that conduces to wildness and barbarism, are forced to perform a Herculean labor, the fruits of which we consume in the shape of plenty and comfort and amusement? All the palaces, theatres and museums in the capitals, cities and provincial centres in the empire, all the treasures, pageants and curios that fill them, are they not all the work of the hands of this same hunger-stricken people who produce these things—worthless to them—solely because they contrive thereby to live; that is, not to live as we understand living, but to stave off death by hunger who stand eternally menacing them at their open doors? Such is the lot of the people to-day. Such it was yesterday; even such fifty years ago.

The masses are always kept by us in a state of semi-starvation. This is our favorite and only method for compelling them to bend their necks and slave for us. This year of grace the semi-starvation has gone just a little too far. But it is only the extra strain of the bad harvest that enables us to see the possibility of the cord snapping asunder and disturbing the lulling harmony which has such charms for us. And it is merely to remove this extra pressure that we are concerned. But it must not be supposed that anything new or unexpected has occurred this year. Absolutely nothing. We are jogging along in just the same way as last year and every other year that went before. Under those circumstances it ought to be very easy for us to discover why the people are hungry, and, knowing why they are hungry, equally easy to devise a way of feeding them.

The principal way is to abstain from greedily devouring everything they possess and produce.

A PARALLEL CASE.

The anxiety of the classes to succor the masses during this year of famine bears a very strong resemblance to the aspiration of the founders of the Red Cross Society to relieve the sufferings of the wounded in time of war. All the energy of one group of men in war time is directed to one end—murder. And this species of activity is held to be perfectly normal; but, as a set-off to this, another kind of activity is advocated and provided for, namely, the healing of those who are undergoing the process of being butchered. All this is meet and proper so long as the business of war and the work of systematically devouring the substance and exhausting the strength of the people are considered normal. But no longer. The instant we turn round and say that we feel pity for the men who are being massacred in war and yearn for the fellow-creatures who are dying of hunger, we cannot fail to see that it would be much simpler to cease altogether from butchering men and from devising ways and means of healing them; just as we cannot fail to see that it would be far simpler to desist altogether from ruining the people by ravenously eating up all that they have and produce than to interrupt the destructive work for an instant in order to look up, draw a long face and protest that we are only desirous of contributing to their welfare.

For the last thirty years it has been the fashion among almost all members of so-called society to profess a strong affection for the masses—for their "younger brother," as they caressingly call them. During all that time these elder brethren have never ceased to assure themselves and others that they are actuated in all that they do or leave undone by a devouring zeal for the welfare of the masses, a zeal which they have manifested mainly by vilipending others for alleged lack of sympathy for their younger brother. "For thirty long years I have been abusing my colleagues and friends for their cruel coldness and indifference to the masses; what stronger proof is wanted of my own love for them?" But all these professions and assurances are lies. Our society has not shown the faintest trace of love for the people in all its being and doing, and what is still more, it has not and cannot feel any.

THE ONLY BOND OF UNION.

Between the man who moves in our wealthy circles, the gentleman who wears fine linen and starched shirts, the *tashinovnik*, the land owner, the merchant prince, the officer, the scholar, the artist and the *mooshik* there is no other bond of union, no other relation, good bad or indifferent, but this one: that the *mooshik*, and not merely this or that individual peasant, but all the *mooshiks* without exception, are workmen, mere hands, as Englishmen expressively term them, which we require to work for us. It is impossible to blink or conceal a fact so evident and so universally known as this is.

The interests of each and every one of us, in the higher spheres of society, whether these interests be of a scientific, official, artistic or domestic nature, are all of a kind which have nothing whatever in common with the life of the people. The masses do not understand the classes, and the classes, although they flatter themselves that they thoroughly understand their younger brother, do not and cannot comprehend his living and striving.

Why attempt to conceal what we all know so well, that between us, the lords and masters, and them, *mooshiks*, there is a gulf as wide as it is deep? On the one bank stand masters, on the other slaves. Those are honored and respected, these scorned and trodden on, and this is the only nexus between them. The masters never take wives to themselves from among the daughters of the *mooshiks*, neither do they ever give their daughters in marriage to any member of the condemned caste. The masters never greet or meet with a *mooshik* on a footing of goodfellowship or even as acquaintances; never eat together with him at the same table, nor sit down with him side by side; masters address their workmen contemptuously as "thou" and "thee," while no workingmen would dare to employ any less respectful personal pronoun to his master than "you." The former are freely admitted to all the so-called "clean places" in restaurants and other public establishments, and placed in the front rows in churches and cathedrals; while the latter are rigorously excluded therefrom, and, if they should appear there by mistake or otherwise, are taken by the back of the neck and ejected. These are flogged for various misdemeaners or rumors of misdemeanors—those are never subjected to the indignity of flogging for any crime, however heinous. In a word, it is evident that we have to do with two different castes which mutually repel each other; and although it is not absolutely impossible to rise from the lower to the higher caste, the rites and ceremonies requisite are many and complicated, and until they have been fulfilled to the last letter the separation between the two castes is complete, and between master and *mooshik* there is no more in common than between kshatrya and pariah.

A BIT OF CYNICISM.

Voltaire once asserted that if it were possible, by pressing a button in Paris, to slay a mandarin in China, very few Parisians would deprive themselves of this pleasure.

Why not see things as they really are, and state them as we see them? If by pressing a button in Moscow or St. Petersburg it were possible to kill a *mooshik* in Mamadyshy or Tsarevokokshaisk without exposing the slayer to the danger of being discovered, I honestly believe that there are but few people in our circles who would abstain from pressing that fatal button, if touching it would afford them even the most transient gleam of satisfaction. I make this deliberate statement, not from a desire to say unpleasant things of the members of the wealthy class of Russians, to which I belong, but simply and solely because I feel and know what I say is true. We need not go far in search of the proof. It is to be found in Russian life in all its phases and developments, in the events that take place and the feats that are achieved throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. Thus, yearly and monthly and weekly and daily wealthy Russians keep on pressing the death-button in Moscow and Petersburg and Kieff and Odessa, not only without hesitation but without cease; and their motive is not even the pleasure of performing an interesting experiment which, though cruel, would be intelligible, but a grovelling desire to gain ends far less elevated and serious.

Removed.

Canadian Pacific Railway office to corner Government and Fort streets. Tickets $5 and $10 cheaper than any other route.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.

TOM'S CRIPPLED SISTER.

His Home Down In Elizabeth Street and the Present for the Little Girl.

If you cross City Hall Park in the evening you will likely encounter little Tom. There's a something in his voice as he cries out to make you think of a night-bird—a tremulous, quavering call that attracts your attention over all other sounds. Tom and I went into partnership last Fall after the first freeze-up. I got the shoes and hat and suit, and he wore them. It did him proud, and now and then an envious fellow-newsboy would have thumped him out of spite if I hadn't kept an eye on him and bribed a policeman to do the same.

I went down home with him once—down in Elizabeth street, and I found he had a one-armed father who found it hard to get along, and a mother who worked hard and kept hoping, and a sister Kate, ten years old. She met with a fall years before and was so crippled that she had not been out of the house for long years. It was awful to realize of what she was deprived and of the bitter poverty still further to be endured but she was trying to be brave and cheerful and make the best of fate.

"Tom," I said one day after that, "I want to buy Kate a Santa Claus present when Christmas comes. You keep quiet but find out what will please her most and she shall have it."

I suppose that little chap worked and worried harder over that thing than over anything else in his whole life. He came to me time after time with suggestions. One day it would be a book, the next a slate, the next a new dress or a pair of slippers; but when he was at the point of giving up in despair we decided on a hand-glass, brush and comb in a red plush box.

"That's it—that's the checker!" shouted little Tom as I took him into a store one day and made a selection. "Jemimah whiz! but when Kate gets that she wouldn't trade places with the richest girl in New York!"

I took the box to the office and almost every day the lad came up, and we had it out for another look. He couldn't have been more elated had he known that he was to get a $50 bill in his own stocking. I expect he had a hard time of it at home to keep the secret, but he managed to do it.

Just a week before Christmas little Tom came upstairs one day just as I was going home with an attack of the grip. I made it up with him how he was to get the box if I was laid up, and so, when the days passed and I was still housed up, I felt that the little cripple would not be disappointed after all. Ah! that night before Christmas how many little hearts were made glad in this great city! And how many thousands were made happy on Christmas Day by the gifts which public charity bought and distributed.

It was on Christmas Day that I went down into Elizabeth street and climbed to the top floor of a tenement to wish little Tom and his folks a merry Christmas, and to see if the crippled girl had safely received her much-talked-of and much-looked-at present. I found gloom and woe where I had looked for smiles and sunshine. There were tears and sobs and lamentations in those poverty-stricken rooms, while everywhere else in New York there were shouts of joy and exultation.

Little Tom's mother led into a bedroom without a word. On the bed, dressed for her coffin, was the crippled girl—dying quietly and peacefully the day before. On the stand beside her was the red plush box, which she had never beheld. They had taken out the comb and brush to arrange her chestnut curls, and from thenceforth forever nothing will be held more sacred in that household than the gift which Providence willed should not be given. There may come hunger and cold and rags and sickness; they may sit in the darkness for want of light, they may be evicted for the need of a few shillings, but that red plush box will be held as sacred as the grave itself.

And poor Tom! When the night sky banks up with the gray snow-clouds, and winter gusts hurry pedestrians across the Park, I here him calling and calling, and I know that there are tears in his big blue eyes as his voice goes out into the darkness.

STROKED THE LEOPARD.

A Visitor to a Menagerie Learns Something About Wild Animals.

The big leopard walked sedately up and down in his cage in the menagerie at Central Park to the outspoken admiration of a number of sightseers, among whom were Thomas O'Connell, a carpenter living at 1058 First avenue, and a friend of his. Thomas is 45 years old and he hasn't been over long from Ireland and he is not familiar with the habits of leopards anyway.

"See the purty baste," he said to his friend as they stood by the cage. "Loike th' ould woman's cat, only th' shtripes do be bigger. Come pussy. Wud he moind, d'ye think, av I shtroke his fur?"

The friend didn't know, and the leopard evinced no interest in the conversation except by a sidelong glance of his eye.

O'Connell put his arm between the bars and patted the "pussy's" shoulder. There was a sudden flash of a striped paw, a snarl from the beast and a yell from the man, and the spectators saw a very frightened Irishman wave a bleeding arm wildly in the air as he galloped across the park yelling at the top of his lungs while the leopard sat down on its haunches and composedly licked a bit of cuff and some strips of skin from its paw.

Policeman James Whalen took O'Connell to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his arm was dressed. It was badly torn, but no bones were broken. O'Connell went home. He will soon recover, although he is now ill from the fright. The leopard is feeling well.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

134 Douglas Street.

ANNUAL BOOT AND SHOE SALE

NOW ON

Immense Bargains During This Month Only.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN IT?

THE BATTLE OF _____ (?)

One of the most remarkable and terrible ever fought. The army of the general whose previous successes had terrified Europe was posted along the ascent with Hougoumont, and the general himself had taken up his stand in a farm house called the "Belle Alliance." The opposing forces were extended over an elevation in the Charleroi Road about two miles from the little village in Belgium which gave its name to the battle. Each commander was thus able to command a view of the whole field. The first general with better equipped and better drilled troops and unable to see the reserve force of the other was over confident. The second commander, supported by the brave old Prussian marshal, divided his troops into two lines and awaited the beginning of the battle. It was between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday the 18th of June, 1815, that the actual engagement began. The action opened with a brisk cannonade on the house and wood of Hougoumont which were held by the troops of Nassau. The contest continued here all day with terrible fury, but without being able to expel the .....who, although the building had been set on fire, maintained their post amid the flames. Frightful slaughter and great loss ensued. Terrific and resolute attacks were made by the.....cavalry on the.....centre, and at six in the evening the allied army had lost ten thousand men. Their opponents had suffered still more severely losing fifteen thousand soldiers. Then the great general on seeing the .....sweep the old guards before them exclaimed:

"All is lost for the present," and rode from the field. The battle was over.

QUESTIONS:—1st. Name the battle referred to in above description 2nd. What two nations were principally interested? 3rd. Give names of two principal commanders. 4th. Did defeated commander ever regain his position? 5th. Where did he die?

Toronto, February 2nd, 1892.

To Whom It May Concern:—

This is to certify that we have this day contracted with the publishers of the LADIES PICTORIAL WEEKLY to ship for them two of the "Heintzman & Co's. Upright Pianos, Style D.," valued at $350.00 each, to the two successful contestants in their Prize History Competition, and have received their order for the same. Respectfully,

(Signed) HEINTZMAN & CO.

A Heintzman Upright Piano, valued at $350.00, will be given for the FIRST correct answers to the above questions and a PRIZE valued at from TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for each of the next TEN correct answers received.

All correct answers are numbered and entered on our books as received.

$100.00 in Cash will be given for the correct answers to the above questions which is the MIDDLE one received during the Competition.

And a PRIZE valued at from TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for each of the ten correct answers received next PRECEDING the middle one, DUPLICATE prizes will be given for the ten correct answers received next FOLLOWING the middle one.

A Heintzman Upright Piano, valued at $350.00, will be given for the LAST correct answers received before the close of this Competition.

And a PRIZE valued at from TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for each of the ten correct answers received PRECEDING the last one.

Over $100 Given Away each Day in Special Prizes.

And the names of winners announced each day in the leading daily newspapers of Canada.

A solid gold watch will be given each day during this competition for the first correct answers received and opened at the LADIES PICTORIAL WEEKLY office upon that day. A handsome rich glass Berry Bowl mounted on an elegant silver stand of the best quadruple plate valued $16.00 will be given to EACH province and state daily for the first correct answers received and opened upon that day.

EXPLANATION:—As the Publishers of the LADIES PICTORIAL WEEKLY do not consider it advisable that the names of the winners of either of the pianos should be announced until the close of this contest, no daily prize will be awarded for the first correct answers received on THE FIRST DAY; The sender of such necessarily being the winner of the first piano.

In awarding the daily prizes the second correct answers received from the province or state, which have carried off the solid gold watch for that day will be awarded the Berry Bowl mounted on a silver stand, this is to prevent the first received from that province or state from securing both the watch and berry bowl on that day.

AWARD OF PRIZES:—A committee consisting of a representative from each of the six Toronto daily newspapers will be invited to act in the award of the prizes at the close of this competition. One hundred dollars in cash will be paid for proof of any unfairnes or partiality in the award of the prizes.

CONDITIONS:—Answers must be accompanied by one dollar for six months TRIAL subscription to the LADIES PICTORIAL WEEKLY which will be sent to any address in Canada or United States that contestant desires, decision will be based on the correctness of the answers rather than on the language used in answering. Answers may be mailed any time before May 15th, 1892, as the prizes are equitably divided over entire time competition is open, persons can enter at any time with an equal opportunity of securing one of the leading prizes. No corrections can be made after answers are mailed unless another six months trial subscription to the LADIES PICTORIAL WEEKLY is enclosed with corrections. THE LADIES PICTORIAL Co. is an established and financially responsible publishing concern who offer the above prizes purely as a legitimate manner of attracting attention to their elegant sixteen page illustrated weekly. The purpose is to introduce it (on trial) into every possible home in Canada and the United States. It is intended to make each prize winner a permanent advertisement for the merits of the Weekly. Each daily prize winner is expected to secure from amongst their circle of friends at least two new six months trial subscriptions, and it is expected that every winner of a leading prize will renew their trial subscription for an entire year. By this plan we shall introduce the Weekly into at least ten thousand new homes, it is simply a business plan of increasing our circulation. If you have never seen the Ladies Weekly send three two cent stamps for sample copy. There is no other like it in Canada. Address.

LADIES PICTORIAL WEEKLY,

Building 192 King St. West, TORONTO, CAN.

Cut this announcement out it may not appear again.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line,

—THE—

IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING,

Subject to change and individual postponement

Steamship.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria
Empress of India.....	.....	Jan. 13.....
Empress of Japan.....	Jan. 26.....	Feb. 10....
Empress of China.....	Feb. 23.....	March 9...
Empress of India.....	March 22.....	April 6....
Empress of Japan.....	April 19.....	May 4.....
Empress of China.....	May 17.....	May 25.....

Round trip tickets at reduced rates on sale at Company's office. Also through tickets to all principal points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

Tickets from Victoria **Around the World, good to go in either direction,** together with pamphlets, guide books, time tables and full information. Call on or address

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Government St., Victoria, B.C.

D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Vancouver, B.C. fe23

HO! FOR THE EAST!

THE UPTON LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Good Passenger Accommodation!

$300! $300! $300!

Round trip to Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong, good for six months, only $300, including all stop-over privileges. Sailing monthly from Victoria,

THE SS. "ZAMBESI,"

Due 28th February.

Passengers are assured of every attention comfort and civility while on board.

For further particulars and every information apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., 131 Government St. Agents. fly7

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY SEVEN days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m

WALLA WALLA - - FEB 27

R. P. RITHET & CO., mar26 Agents.

UNION : STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, B. C., L'D.

Head Office and Wharf, - Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER AND NANAIMO

SS. CUTCH

LEAVES C. P. R. Wharf daily at 1:00 p. m. RETURNING from Nanaimo at 7:00 a. m. Cargo at company's wharf until noon.

☞Steamers and scows always available for excursion, towing and freighting business. Ample storage accommodation on company's wharf. Particulars on application to office.

WM. WEBSTER, Manager.

Telephone 91. P. O. Box 217. fe14-1m

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

Steamer ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, 1889.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Steamer ISABEL will sail a follow

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 5.00 a.m.
" Nanaimo " Comox, Wed'days, 7.00 "
" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
" Nanaimo " Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 "

For freight or passage apply on board. fe8

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Time Table No. 16, takes effect January 15, 1892.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturda at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 27th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager,

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. fy1

THE TIME FOR

PLANTING TREES

Having now arrived

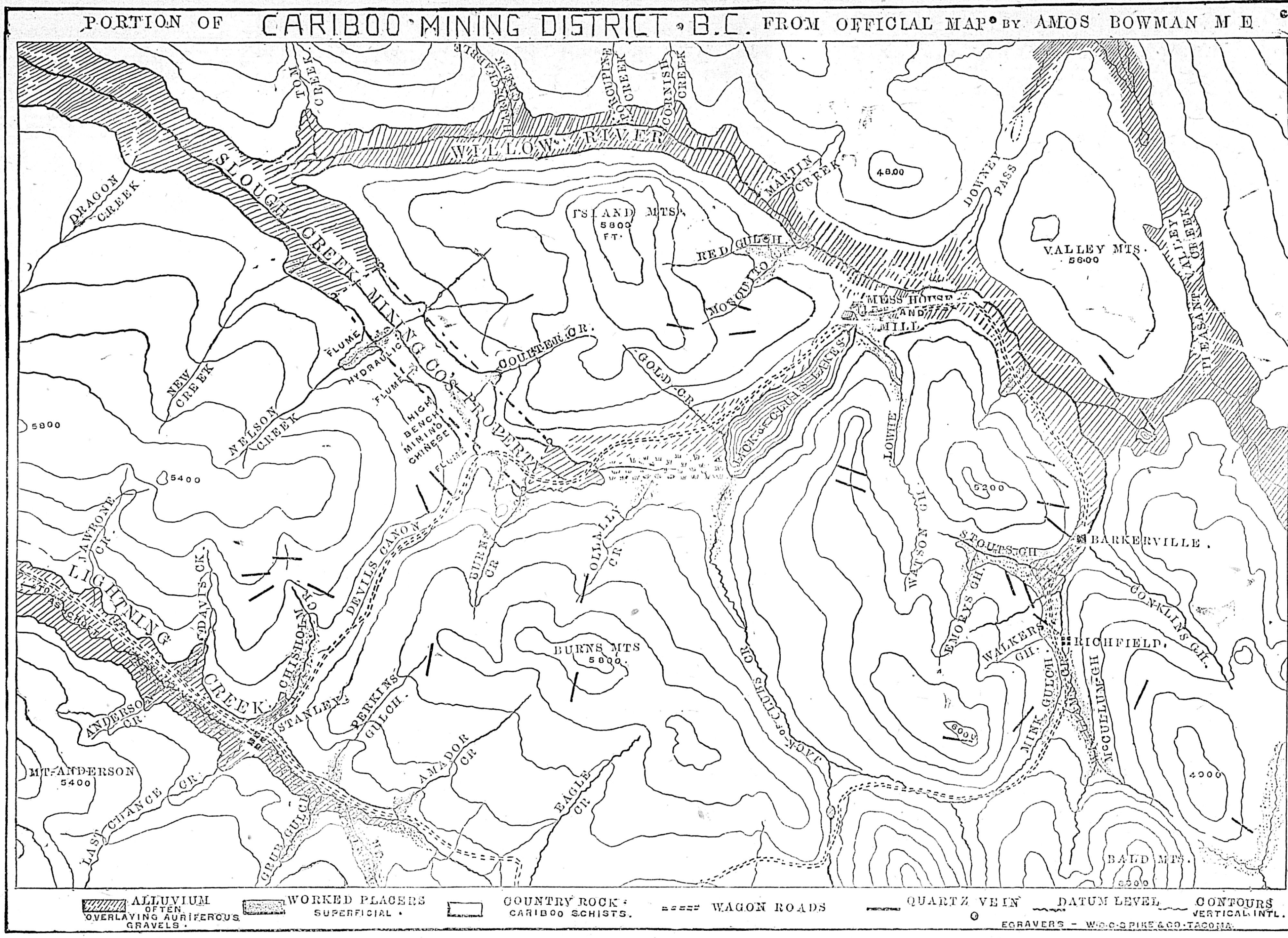
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

are prepared to supply in any quantity desired, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Evergreens, etc., at lowest prices.

Their Nursery Business is still carried on in the same premises, St. Charles St., Cadboro Bay Road, the frontage only having been sold. At their Store, removed to

52 DOUGLAS STREET,

Grass, Clover and all other kinds of Seeds, best quality. For further particulars see Priced Catalogues, which will be sent post free on application. dc20-6m d&w



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE SLOUGH CREEK MINING CO'S PROPERTY AND SURROUNDING GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

It is the Latest Craze in London—Considered a Specific for La Grip—Introduced by the Princess of Wales and Now Used by All Classes.

The fact that the eucalyptus tree possesses valuable medicinal properties has long been known in Australia and on this coast. A decoction of the tender leaves is splendid cure for throat troubles, while the essential oil is used successfully for rheumatism and many other ailments. It appears by the following dispatch that the valuable medicinal properties of this tree, which is found only in Californ ia on this continent, are becoming widely known:

A special cablegram to the World from London tells how the English nobility and populace generally were saturating everything with eucalypus oil. The atmosphere of London is said to be reeking with the pungent odor. Women perfume their handkerchiefs with it, spray it upon the coats of their escorts, smell it in church, and at the theatre. In short, London has a eucalyptical epidemic worse than the influenza it is used to prevent

The fad was introduced by royalty itself. When the late Duke of Clarence was ill his mother, the Princess of Wales, and her daughters carried vinaigrettes with eucalyptus oil into the sick room. That fact was made public, and everybody, from the nobil ty to the cabman and the "bobby," began to perfume themselves with the oil.

Some day it may strike New York, or, at least the anglomaniac section of it. Physicians say, however, that the grip is on the decrease, and the dreaded visitation of the turpentinish odor may be postponed until next year.

Australia and Tasmania used to have almost a monopoly of the eucalyptus, but its virtues as a disinfectant in malarial districts caused the trees to be transplanted in other countries, and already there are enough in this country to supply almost any demand. Alameda county, Cal., has a forest of the trees. [There are millions of the eucalyptus trees all over California.—Ed.] England's chief supply comes from Australia and Algeria. A few years ago the low country around Rome, Italy, was planted with eucalyptus trees, and hundreds of other localities have forests of the anti-zymotic growth to provide oceans of oil for faddists. The Londoners are using it everywhere and in everything. Sweet-toothed girls drop the oil on their caramels and bonbons, and old maids use nothing else in their smelling bottles.

London nos rils are now said to be paint-proof. The oil smells like turpentine, and on going into a crowd one is impressed one with the idea that he is in the midst of a turpentine orchard or a paint shop with all the cans opened. The Princess of Wales is responsible, but the English people point to the pharmacopœia for their excuse.

According to the United States dispensatory, the sanitary properties of the oil of eucalyptus, or oleum eucalypti, are well established. It is distilled from the leaves of the eucalyptus tree, of which there are over 135 described by botanists. It is a colorless or very pale yellowish liquid, having a characteristic aromatic odor, a pungent, spicy and cooling taste and a neutral reaction. The taste is not pleasant, any more than turpentine is, and for that reason it is ordinarily put up into capsules. London, though, takes it anyway since it is the fad.

The eucalyptus globulus, from the leaves of which the oil is chiefly distilled, grow to be as high as 360 feet. The leaves are a glaucous-white or a bluish-green color, and sometimes are a foot long. Miasmatic localities have been made healthy by the platning of these trees, the leaves of which absorb the moisture from the swamps and evaporate it quickly. The volatile oil in the leaves also has it effect in dissipating zymotic conditions. As a stimulating narcotic the oil of eucalyptus has been used with success in migraine and other forms of neuralgia to which aristocratic and highly senstaive organisms are prone. Cigarettes are made from the dried leaves, and if the London fad is ever adopted here eucalyptus cigarettes will seriously threaten all the known brands. None are on the market now.

Money First.

For a successful marriage in Germany (says a Berlin correspondent of a New York journal), two things are essential—a groom with a sufficient salary and the certainty of a pension in his old age, and a bride with a complete set of furniture and a respectable bank account. The consent and the co-opeoation of the parents for the sake of getting "good conditions" for their sons and daughters are required also. For the poor girl the chances of marriage are practically *nil*. She moy be handsome and virtuous, of angelic disposition, but if she have not the wherewithal she is doomed to single blessedness. The competition of girls with money is too much for her, for it must be remembered that man is not only lord but the tyrant of creation and society in Germany. He may be poor and yet stand a very good chance of getting a wife with money. The furtune of the wsfe corresponds always with the salary of the husband. It would be easy to draw up a list of prices at which the males may be bought. An "adjunki," for instance—a sort of first clerk in the railway offices—draws a salary of one hundred and ten marks, or about twenty-seven dollars a month. If he be sensible, he will not let himself go for less than two thousand marks, or five hundred dollars. If he knows enough to wait, his value increases, and if he attains the rank of "expeditor"—a sort of boss of a railway-station—he can command from five thousand to ten thousand marks, or twelve hundred and fifty to two thousand five hundred dollars. It may be said that the salary of the marriageable male represents about thirty per cent. of the dower of the would-be wife. An exception must be made in the case of military officers, who are the most high-priced of all marriageable possibilities of the male persuasion. The merest lieutenant, with a salary that would be refused indignantly by an American policeman, is the cynosure of hundreds of beautiful eyes, with thousands of marks behind them. A captain may demand a furtune, and there is nothing too high for a major. It may be said, also, that to every hundred marriages in pure but ignorant affection, as we know them in America, there is hardly one in Germany.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE "TIMES."

It has been said that the Times has lost its old commanding position in English journalism. I cannot say that I agree. It is true that the Times no longer stands alone. To-day, as has been said, it is only *primus inter pares*. Neither can it be said to possess the dominant and almost arrogant force, the capacity for dealing blows, that fell as from a Nasmyth hammer at personalities and policies, which it possessed when Delane breathed into it his masterful influence, or when Edward Sterling played for it the part of a kind of embodied Time Spirit. But the Times is still unique among newspapers. Alone among the press it has preserved the old "cock-sure" note that Cobbett made his own. Alone among newspapers it consistently represents the more cultured side of journalism, the permanent interests of science, art, literature, and research, while others are compelled to gather mainly the froth and foam that flies from the main current of national and European life. Its foreign correspondence is still unrivalled, and its influence in foreign courts and diplomatic circles is as strong as ever. The Times follows the travelled Englishman everywhere, and, as a consequence, its hotel circulation must be larger than that of any other paper. Its ideals are not perhaps the highest, but they are steadily pursued. Other newspapers mirror more perfectly the tendencies of the age, but the Times still stands the most conspicuous representative of the mechanical and material greatness of England, her capacity for organisation, her thoroughness of of method, her steady concentration of purpose.—Leisure Hour.

A BABOON IN CHURCH.

The Freaks of Jean Louis, a Simian Pet in Mauritius.

During my residence in the east I had a fine young chacma given me, about three years old, says a writer in the Scientific American. He grew rapidly, and in about a year he was a large and dangerous animal to strangers, though very tame to me. He would sit beside me, playing like a child; but let anyone come into the room, man or boy, and he raised himself fully erect, every hair on his head and neck standing out, made hideous faces and showed his powerful teeth, enough to intimidate any one, but a few gentle words from me calmed him. Fearing some accident I had a large iron chain attached to a thick ring and placed round his body, and this was fastened to a strong bolt driven into a tree. Jean Louis, as he was called, took it all quietly, but on the first chance he got alone he broke a link in the chain with a stone in the same manner as a human being would do it, yet the links were as thick as the little finger of a man. On my return with a friend I found him up in a large bread-fruit tree. The sight of a stranger so excited him he began pelting us with heavy fruit, pretty dangerous missiles when sent with so accurate an aim, that we had to seek shelter to avoid them. My friend retreated precipitately and when I was alone I soon had Jean Louis down under my control. He was always accustomed to watch for my return, when at once he set to work with impatience to examine my pockets, as I always brought him a banana, guava, or other fruit.

His curiosity was great, also his imitative faculties. Once he watched me attentively make a hole with a gimlet and insert a screw with a screw-driver and he did the same fairly well. He could drive a nail as well as I could, draw a cork from a bottle and drink wine from a glass, and I believe I could have taught him almost anything save speech. I was the only male he would allow to approach, but he never showed the same disposition to a female. His ferocious looks, however, were enough to deter any woman from going near him. It was my intention to bring him with me to America, but circumstances prevented it. A few days before I set sail Jean Louis got loose and made for the cathedral and began tearing off the clapboards. Seeing the door open he walked in and went to the pulpit, to the horror of the sexton who then caught sight of him. He seized and tore the velvet cushions, and when an attempt was made to dislodge him he flung the bible and prayer-book at him and fairly drove him from the building. The police were called, and two men with loaded carbines shot my pet while standing erect and defying them, but if I had been called I could have got him away quietly. When brought to the house and laid on the veranda he had almost a human look about him. Jean Louis now occupies a prominent place in the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Science at Port Louis, Mauritius.

Young America.

"A Mother" thus writes to the Sun: "My friend Mrs. Mitchell and I were going out to pay some calls. On reaching her house I found she was not yet ready, and went upstairs to her room, at her invitation, to wait there for her. As she was combing her hair, I glanced out of the window and saw her young son climbing a tree and in a very precarious situation. I called Mrs. M.'s attention to this, and she put her head out of the window and shrieked: "Henry! get down out of that tree immediately. You will fall and break your limbs." Her dutiful offspring looked at her as she stood there with head projecting beyond the casement, and then yelled back: "Put your head in that window, you old juke-necked turkey-buzzard." I listened to this in horrified amazement, and waited to see what my friend would do about it; but, to my further scandalization, she serenly went on combing her hair, and evidently was going to take no further notice of her son's rejoinder. So I blurted out: 'Why, Ellen Mitchell! Do you allow your children to talk to you in that manner?' 'Anna,' she rejoined, turning upon me with great dignity, 'my children know they can go just so far with me, and no further.'"

Lack of Reverence.

"You must not make fun of your grandfather, Tommy, you should always respect gray hairs."

"Yes; but, mamma, how can I when he's bald?"

She—You shouldn't squeeze my hand going out of the theatre. When I squeezed back I meant you to stop.

He—Me! I—why I—I—didn't touch your hand.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Origin of Brazil's Revolution.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—The revolution which resulted in the expulsion of the Governor of Cara, was begun by some students and their military sympathizers. The insurgents got possession of artillery and attacked the palace of Governor Clarendeo. The palace was barricaded by the Governor's supporters. The fight was desperate and sanguinary, but gradually the weaker force of the Governor had to give way. After a struggle of over 12 hours, in which the place was under continual bombardment, the Governor surrendered.

Sued for $30,000.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 19.—The St. Paul R. R. Co., was surprised yesterday afternoon by six suits for $30,000, by men who were until Wednesday in its employ. Superintendent Sloan charged six of the oldest men on one of the west side lines with conspiring with conductors on connecting lines to defraud the company, and discharged them without the usual two weeks' notice, and without giving them the chance of making any defence or explanation.

Important Indian Council.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., Feb. 19.—About 500 Indians from Rosebud arrived to-day, and another delegation is expected to-morrow. The council will convene at 9 a. m., to-morrow. Major J. A. Cooper, Special Agent, has been selected as Chairman. The Pine Ridge Agency and Rosebud Indians are holding a big council in Red Cloud's Omaha wigwam, to-night, and have selected Little Wound, American Horse, Big Road, Red Cloud, He Dog, and Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses, from this agency, and Swift Bear, Hollow Horn, Bear Quick Bear, Yellow Bear, Sky Bull, Stranger's Horse, High Pipe, Two Strike, High Hawk and Crow Dog, from Rosebud, as orators. The best of feeling exists.

More "Strikes" in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 19.—A special from Gripple Creek, Col., says: —"Another wonderful strike was made here at noon, to-day. The strike was made in the San Dyer lode, on Tenderfoot Hill. It is wonderfully rich. An assay from the face of the vein showed $109 to the ton. The frequent strikes at this camp are causing great excitement throughont the State, and people are rushing in at the rate of nearly 250 a day.

Highly Appreciated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Walter J. Hunk was, yesterday, enjoined in the Supreme Court, till June, 1895, from working for the Electric Age Co., and the corporation was restrained from employing him. It was claimed by the W. J. Johnson Co., publishers of the Electric World, that Hunk had agreed in January, 1890, to work exclusively for them, at $4,000 annually, for five years. In June, 1891, Hunk demanded $10,000, threatening that he would go to the Electric Age and take half the business with him. His demand was refused and he became identified with the Age.

Romance of a Pretty Girl.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A Waterbury special to the Press says: Miss Annia Corrigan eloped, on Thursday, with Gordon Clark, jr. Her relatives received a telegram from her saying that she and Clark had been married in New York. Last summer Joseph Landry, a dashing young French-American became infatuated with Miss Corrigan, and greatly annoyed her with his attentions. One night Landry followed Miss Corrigan and Clark, who were engaged at the time, and reaching a dark street drew a revolver and fired two shots at the girl, one of which struck her on the head inflicting only a scalp wound. Landry then turned the revolver upon himself, fired four shots into his head, and died soon after.

Might be Better Employed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Two Chicago sports will, in a few days, stow themselves in Captain Paul Boyton's rubber suits, and attempt to cross the lake, which is about 60 miles wide.

JOURNALISM IN PERSIA.

Ten Newspapers Established Under the Shah's Instructions.

Although Journalism in Persia has made many advances during the last few years, its progress is still hampered by numerous restrictions. During the last visit of the Shah to Europe nothing impressed him more, according to Persian reports, than the devotion of Parisian cabmen to their morning papers. This devotion, it is said, led him to establish a ministry of the press upon his return to his dominions, and to place at his head Mohammed Doybet, the Persian historian. Under his sway ten newspapers have been established. The Star, the Lion and the Iran give up their space entirely to news from the interior parts of Persia. Each article or dispatch, however, invariably begins with the following words: "Thanks for the care and justice exercised by the Government in this province, the country is in a fortunate condition, and the people, who pray continually for his Majesty, are happy." After that flattering introduction, which does honor to the Persian censor, the narration of the particular incident follows. In Teheran and Ispahan there are three papers devoted to the publication of foreign news. An illustrated paper, the Schere, often contains portraits of Persian and European celebrities.

An Obstinate Veteran.

During the War of the Rebellion, on eccentric colonel, an expert at political stump-sdeaking but a novice in military matters, led, with a big umbrella over his head, his regiment to the attack. The brigade general, knowing that the conspicuous mark would draw fire, remarked to his aide: "Look at that old fool now. Go and tell him to put that umbrella down." When the order was delivered, the colonel replied: "Tell the general that I will not lower the umbrella." The aide returned again with the order, and the angered colonel said: "Tell General Rodes that I had as lief be killed by the bullet of the enemy as by the sun, and I'll be d—d if I lower the umbrella!" By that time the umbrella had drawn a sharp fire, and, perceiving his men somewhat huddled behind him, he shouted at the top of his ringing voice: "Bulge out there in the center!" For the third time the aide galloped to him with a peremptory message, whereupon the indignant colonel answered, slowly and frigidly: "I will lower the umbrella; but tell General Rodes it's a d—d outrage." It was lowered, riddled with bullet-holes, and the aide who carried the order had his arm shot away.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 15.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday Oct. 20th, 1891. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going North (Read Down) No. 3 Passenger Daily	Going North (Read Down) No. 4 Passenger Saturdays and Sundays	Miles f'm Victoria	Stations	Mls f'm Wel'ngton	Going South (Read Up) No. 1 Passenger Daily	Going South (Read Up) No. 2 Passenger Saturdays and Sundays
De 8.00 A.M	De 2.30 P.M		VICTORIA	78	Ar12. 4	Ar 5.58
" 8.04	" 2.31	1	RUSSELL'S, V. & W.	77	" 12.20	" 5.54
" 8.14	" 2.44	4	ESQUIMALT	74	" 12.10 P.M	" 5.44
" 8.39	" 3.09	11	GOLDSTREAM	67	" 11.45	" 5.19
" 9.31	" 4.01	28	SHAWNIGAN L'K	50	" 10.50	" 4.24
" 9.44	" 4.11	31	COBBLE HILL	47	" 10.40	" 4.14
" 9.57	" 4.23	35	McPHERSON'S	43	" 10.27	" 3.59
" 10.07	" 4.39	38	KOKSILAH	40	" 10.17	" 3.49
" 10.12	" 4.44	40	DUNCAN'S	38	" 10.12	" 3.44
" 10.22	" 4.51	43	SOMENOS	35	" 10.02	" 3.34
" 10.48	" 5.16	52	CHEMAINUS	26	" 9.36	" 3.12
Ar11.50 / De11.59	" 6.14	73	NANAIMO	5	De 8.34 / Ar 8.25	" 2.14
Ar12.14 A.M	Ar 6.29 P.M	78	WELLINGTON		De 8.1 A.M	De 1.59 P.M

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all point good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents. Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Sup.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt
my29

From Terminal or Interior Points the

Northern Pacific Railroad

Is the line to take To all Points East and South.

It is the Dining Car Route. It runs through Vestibuled trains every day in the year to

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO

(NO CHANGE OF CARS)

Composed of Dining Cars unsurpassed, Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers, Of Latest Equipment

Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both Free and furnished for holders of First or Second Class Tickets, and

Elegant Day Coaches.

A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservations can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS To and from all Points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

For full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Ticket Agent, 82 Gov't St., cor. Bastion, Victoria.
A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., 121 First st., corner Washington, Portland, Or.
feb11

NEW WELLINGTON

COAL

This Coal, mined by The New Vancouver Coal Company by UNION LABOR only, is supplied by the following Coal Merchants at Current Rates;

The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard.

Charles Rattray, Janion's Whar.

Rock Bay Coal Yard.

Central Coal Yard.

"Nanaimo" Coal can be obtained from W. T. Drake.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.
de28

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice,

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL I

Delta Brand Family Flour, Superfine Flour, Bran and Shorts

Nos. 64 and 66 Store Street, Victoria.

a30

GEO. A. SARGISON

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

43 LANGLEY ST.

ap27

Special Correspondence to THE COLONIST.]

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

The Wisdom That Experience Brings —Policy and Lying Defeat Quad's Bubbling Honesty.

The "Arizona Kicker"—The "Last Terror" Done up By a Chinaman —A Fine Legal Point.

[Copyright 1892 by Charles B. Lewis.]

Could I be put back to the age of twenty, knowing men as I know them now, I should work out the problem of life on an altogether different plan. I can look back over the pathway I have travelled and see where I made many and serious mistakes, and none of these would happen again.

The other day I met a man who had just drawn his check for a couple of hundred thousand dollars without winking an eye. Thirty years ago he and I started the mad career of life together in a real estate office at three dollars a week apiece. The real estate man was as bald-headed as the first pun ever printed in a newspaper, but he labored under the impression that nobody knew it but himself. My young friend tumbled to the proper caper, and gratified our employer by presenting him with an office hairbrush and pretending to brush hairs off his coat collar. I wasn't built that way. Instead of a hairbrush I presented him with a patent preparation warranted to force a growth of hair on the bottom of a cast iron kettle, and twenty seconds later was flung outdoors without the balance of my salary. On that same day my young friend had his wages raised to ten dollars per week, and he had nothing to do but stay there and succeed to the business and become a rich man.

Once upon a time, while the chains of giddy youth still bound me fast, I secured a place in the office of an insurance agent. There was also another boy there, but he was not like me. He had horse sense about things. Our employer was a good man—a very good man, who loved his wife and children dearly. One day when he was out his wife came down and wanted to rummage his desk. The other boy—the boy with horse sense—lied to her and said the keys were gone and every drawel filled with dynamite. She looked so disappointed that I felt sorry for her and found a key which would fit. She took away a package of letters, and within a week had applied for a divorce. The boy with horse sense staid right there and piled up wealth, while I took a skip with a boot trying to overtake me.

As time dragged along and I got to know more, or at least suspected I did, I got a place with a man who, like the first one named, had peculiar ideas about the top of his head. While he had plenty of hair, he didn't fancy the color, and therefore used a dye. The fact that he dyed was plain to every living soul who saw him by day or by night, except the other boy employed in the office. He couldn't and wouldn't see it. Even when our employer stood before the glass in the washroom and touched up the red spots here and there which persisted in showing up, the other boy called the stuff bear's oil and dandruff eradicator, and mourned because he wasn't rich enough to buy some. One day our employer, perhaps wishing to test our character for truth and veracity, called us up and asked if we knew the contents of the bottle.

"Yes, sir, I do," replied the other boy as he folded his arms and cast his eyes upon the floor. "When your brain is weary and your head throbs you apply that medicine in the bottle and find relief. I can always see a happy change in you in about three minutes."

Our employer smiled blandly and turned to me. I could not tell a lie on five dollars per week, with office hours from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and I firmly answered:

"Yes, sir; I do. It is a hair dye, and this whole town is onto you bigger than a house!"

That boy, who had the horse sense to lie, remained right there until the man died, and was then remembered in his will. I left the office by three different doors before the words of sacred truth were yet cold on my lips.

Even after I had grown old enough to wear No. 9 boots and demand sixty cents a cord for sawing beech and maple wood I hadn't learned the lesson of life. I accidentally secured a beautiful job in the office of a railroad superintendent. He was a cultivated and benign gentleman, who sometimes indulged in the flowing bowl—that is, I thought he did, but no one else in the office could see it or would admit it. They ascribed his queer condition to the electric state of the atmosphere, overwork, worry about cattle trains and so forth and so on. On three or four occasions, when the superintendent was evidently all broke up about the gravel trains, I kept him away from the public until he could soak his head in cold water and ease the wild throbbings which reddened his eyes and nose and thickened his speech. For this he patted me on the back and predicted that I was born to be president of the Michigan Central railroad.

One day conscience suddenly upbraided me for a liar and a horse thief. It happened to be a day on which the superintendent was unusually worried. He was so broken up that he was lying on the floor. A couple of directors called to see him, and instead of duplicity and falsehood I came out boldly and climbed the pedestal of Truth and Honor and showed them in. I never knew what happened there. What happened outside the door an hour later interested me far more. There was a small balance due me, but I never returned for it. Life is worth more than ninety-five cents to any man, even if he doesn't know much.

As I said in the beginning, if I could be put back to live my life over again, I should do things differently. Truth is mighty, but policy beats it all hollow. Candor is to be admired only when a little lying won't do twice as much good. Honesty is held up as a shining star, but the man who has made three failures in business and settled for fifteen cents on the dollar gets another stock of goods on just the same terms as the man who has pegged along for thirty years paying 100 cents on the dollar.

In my new departure if a man had a red nose I would take my affidavit that it was whiter than snow; if he was hump-backed I'd swear that he was straighter than a fence picket; if he had a homely wife I'd write poetry praising her beauty. Every man has his weakness. I'd find out the touchy point and tumble to it. An old man once asked me to guess his age. He was a benevolent old man with money to leave to some one. He was almost seventy years old, but he cantered around like a giddy colt and tried to make folks believe he was yet under fifty. I candidly told him that he looked older than my grandfather, who was seventy-five, and he never spoke to me again. He left $20,000 in cold cash to a young man who had the sense to guess that he was only forty-nine.

I can look back over the highway of life and see where I ought to have lied where I told the solemn truth, where I should have used duplicity instead of admitting that the goods were half cotton and would shrink, where I could have adulterated the coffee and watered the molasses and been ahead of the game without hurting any one's feelings. Even the man to whom I sold my spavined horse and pointed out the spavins in advance was disgusted with my honesty, and the woman who thought her husband dead at the bottom of the well until I told her I had met him and the hired girl eloping together down across the cow pasture never forgave me for the truthful statement.

THE LAST TERROR.

I was the only newspaper man in Custer City when the last Terror of the West came in and surrendered himself and went out of the Terror business forever. He had heard that Grizzly Joe, Wildcat Bill, Rattlesnake Hank, Awful Sam and the rest of the Terrors had either been keeled over or quit the trade, and he came in to make terms. I was talking with the sheriff when the last living Terror, who answered to the name of Deadshot Steve, walked up. He was armed

RUN OUT BY A CHINAMAN.

with two revolvers in his belt and a bulldog pistol in his pants pocket. Down along his spinal column was a bowie knife, and in his vest pocket the left ear of the last man who had refused to drink poison with him.

"Well?" he queried in a voice which had made a hundred men chill in other days.

"It's played!" quietly replied the sheriff.

"All out of the business?"

"Every one. The man across the road will give you fifteen dollars for your outfit. Come in out of the wet."

"It's tough," said the Terror, as his thoughts went back to other days; "but this yere civilization walks over everything. I cave."

I met him later on, when he had his hair cut and been washed up and exchanged his buckskin, I asked him how he felt.

"Queer, but I'll probably get used to it," he replied. "When a man's been a-livin holy terror for twelve years he' sort o' rooted to it. Got to change though. The Terror business is played."

Two days later, as I was ready to depart, I encountered him as he was wielding an ax on a wood pile in front of a saloon. When again asked how he felt he looked really cheerful as he replied:

"I'm a-gittin thar, stranger, and you kin put me down as cured. When a feller calls me a liar both hands go back fur my guns before I kin stop 'em, but that's habit, you know, and I'll soon get over it."

"And you have gone to work?"

"Had to do it or go up for a vag. Civilization is a rollin right in yere, and everybody's got to knuckle or take to the hills. I've knuckled. Sand's all gone.

I went to the postoffice to take the stage, and fifteen minutes later the vehicle and its load passed the woodpile. Dead shot Steve was no longer there. Looking out across the plain we saw him speeding as if for his life, and thirty feet behind him, and hardly holding his own, was a chunky Chinaman armed with a broken broom handle. The Terror was being run out of town by a washee man.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

EXPLANATORY.—As we were ready to go to press with our inside pages on Wednesday afternoon, we discovered that we had no ink. A half breed known around town as "Strawberry Joe," who occasionally chores around The Kicker office, had stolen the keg the night before and gone off to the hills with it to have a spree. He had tasted printer's ink and liked it, and probably thought it would bring "big drunk" quicker and last longer than whiskey.

OFF WITH THE INK.

As we couldn't find Joe, and as our esteemed contemporary down the street never uses real ink, we had to manufacture something out of the lampblack and cactus juice. We can't say it was a success, but under the circumstances we hope our subscribers will bear with us. We have fourteen men out on mules looking for the half breed, and have no doubt he will soon be located and a portion of the ink covered.

LATER.—Strawberry Joseph was located the day after the above was written, and about ten pounds of the ink was brought back to us. The boys buried him where he fell, which is on a lovely little mound about thirteen miles due northwest of the town. We bear him no ill will. Having got through with this inky life we trust that he will sleep peacefully and well.

NO OUTSIDE POETRY.—An average of thirty poems, idyls, refrains and so forth reach this office every week from parties living at a distance. While The Kicker publishes a great deal of poetry, it is poetry written at home by local poets. We want no outside contributions in this line. This apparently unjust discrimination is entirely governed by circumstance. When a local poet dashes off something good he or she at once canters down to this office and hands it in for publication. We must either publish it or be shot at. For a year or so we the preferred shooting, but finding that the noise and excitement unstrung the nerves of the compositors and interfered with getting out job work on time, we finally accepted the poetry. It is no better than outside poetry, but outsiders can't shoot at us.

AN AMERICAN FABLE.

The Jury having returned a verdict of "Guilty" against a Man on Trial for stealing Sheep, his Lawyer arose and said to the Court:

"May it please Your Honor, I ask to quash all Proceedings on the ground of Defective Information. While my Client admits stealing twelve Lambs, he has been charged with and convicted of stealing twelve Sheep. A Lamb is not Legally a Sheep, Your Honor."

"Your point is well taken," replied the Judge after Reflection, "and I will give the prisoner the benefit of the Technicality. I was intending to sentence him to the Penitentiary for two Years, but will change it to State Prison for the same term. While a Lamb is not a Sheep, neither is a State Prison a Penitentiary."

POSTSCRIPT.

The Lawyer got the Sheep, of course.

M. QUAD.

JAPANESE AESTHETICS.

Lafcadio Hearne, in a charming paper on first impressions of Jadanese, says: "Perhaps the supremely delightful impression of the first day is that of the gentleness of popular scrutiny. Everybody looks at you curiously, but there is nothing disagreeable or hostile in the gaze. Most often it is accompanied by a smile or half-smile, and the ultimate effect of these kindly, curious looks and pleasant smiles is to make one think of fairyland. * * * Note well: This observation is almost hackneyed. Many and many another writer describing the sensations of the first day in Japan has spoken of the land as fairyland and of the people as fairyfolk. But there is a psychological reason for this singular unanimity in this choice of terms to describe the impression—in this use of words signifying conditions and creatures supernatural and ideal. To find one's self suddenly in a world where everything is on a smaller and daintier plan than with us; a world of lesser and kindlier beings, all smilling at you and seeming to wish you well; a world where movement is slow, soft, gentle; a world where sky, land, life and all things are totally different from aught elsewhere beheld, must indeed realize, to any imagination nourished with folklore, the old happy dream of a world of elves. * * * And one thought of pain keeps throbbing through the pleasures of the hours, piercing more and more keenly through each succeeding delight, through each fresh surprise of beauty, through all one's joy in the luminous soft caress of an Oriental day—

Some time all this will have becomea memory?

I once heard some one say, on being told of a great fire in Japan, "Oh, those people can afford conflagrations, there homes are so cheaply built." It is true that the pretty frail houses can be cheaply and quickly replaced, but that which was within them to make them beautiful cannot. Every object in the poorest Japanese dwelling is an object of art, even to the commonest article of wood or baked clay, and every great fire is a great art tragedy. For this is the land of infinite hand-made variety—machinery has not yet been able to introduce sameness and utilitarian ugliness in cheap production (except in response to foreign demand for bad taste to suit vulgar markets), and each object made by the artist or artisan differs still from all others, even of his own making. And each time something beautiful perishes by fire it is a something representing an individual mood—it is an ideograph of personality.

Happily the art impulse itself in this country of conflagration has a ghostly vitality which survives each generation of artists and defies the flame that changes their labor to asher or melts it to shapelessness. The idea whose symbol has perished will surely reappear in other creations—perhaps after the passing of a century—modified indeed, yet recognized of kin to the thought of the past. And every artist is a ghostly worker. Not by years of groping and pain and sacrifice does he find his highest expression; the sacrificial past is within him; his art is an inheritance, given with his soul; his fingers are guided by the dead in the delineation of a flying bird, of the vapors of mountains, of the colors of the morning and evening, of the shape of branches and the spring burst of flowers; generations of skilled workmen have given him their fancy, their cunning and revive in the wonder of his drawing. What was conscious effort in the beginning became unconscious in later centuries—becomes almost automatic in the living man; and thus alone the faultless instinct of his art is incomprehensible. And this one water color print by Hukusai, or Hieroshigo, sold for a cent, has more art in it than many a Western painting stored in historic galleries and valued at the price of a province."

A few elegant French China Dinner Services at Weiler Bros.

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA." Buy it and send one to your friends.

THE STORY OF A BUD

AN AMERICAN GIRL AND HER AMERICAN MARRIAGE.

A Brilliant Career of One Season Satisfactorily Closed by the Mellow Tones of Wedding Bells—Some Suitors Who Were Not Accepted.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

AS ROSE BUDD'S first winter in New York society progressed and the young girl danced and laughed and was told sweet things and yet remained a good, true girl, don't you suppose there came to her many a one who asked her for her heart and her hand? Rose sat down one day and thought out the reasons why these stories of love were told her, and having learned a little of the ways of the world she concluded it was because she was a rich man's only child. Now in thinking this she did herself a little injustice, for her gentle ways won the hearts of the men who first thought of her great wealth.

Her first proposal came from a young man who it seemed to her thought more of his clothes than of anything else. He wore the widest of trousers, the most immaculate fitting of coats, his gloves evidently did service but once and when he flourished his lawn handkerchief the perfume of violets seemed to fill the air. The flowers in his buttonhole changed with the seasons, for he first wore a huge chrysanthemum, then a bunch of white violets and then in winter a priceless orchid. From a narrow silk cord dangled a huge monocle. One afternoon after Rose had brewed him three cups of tea he put the monocle in his eye and looking at her he said rather gaspingly. "Miss Budd—I am about to do you the honor—no—I mean will you do me the honor of being my wife?" Rose was so frightened that she dropped the teacup she was holding and she answered, "Really, Mr. Glasseyes, I don't think you quite know what you are talking about."

"Oh, yes, I do," he said, and he smoothly arranged his trousers, got down on his knees and murmured in a pitiful tone, "Oh, Rose darling, do say yes and make a man of me!" And Rose, looking straight at him, answered, "That would be impossible." And then the poor fellow got up and cried a little bit and had another cup of tea and then went away. And Rose sat and looked out of the window and wondered if this was what they meant when they talked about true love.

The next applicant for the hand of my Lady Rose was her stiff English friend. This was a function of great importance. In the morning he sent her a large bouquet of white roses; in the afternoon he called and asked to see her mother; after a short talk with her Rose was sent for, and then in the most dignified tone her admirer said, "Miss Budd, your mother has done me the honor of saying yes to the proposition of marriage which I have just made her." Rose looked at him, laughed and asked, "How in the world could you marry my mother?"

He drew himself up rather stiffly and continued, "I beg your pardon, you did not allow me to finish my sentence; your mother has said yes in answer to my proposition to marry you. You will occupy one of the finest positions in England, you will be presented as a bride, and I will do all in my power to make you a great social success, although as an American you would undoubtedly achieve that yourself, but with my great name you will of course have special advantages. If you will permit me, I will put your engagement ring on, and give my first kiss to my future wife."

Poor Rose! There she stood growing whiter and whiter, feeling that her own mother was selling her for position exactly as if she were a slave. She summed up courage, and without a word to her mother she said to her admirer: "Thank

"MAKE A MAN OF ME."

you very much for the honor you have shown me, an honor which I must decline. You do not know that an American girl asks in her married life for something else besides position, and that something is love. Without it you cannot expect to have a faithful wife. And yet in all that you have offered me you have not mentioned it. The general impression among Englishmen, especially among Englishmen of title, is that an American girl will sell her soul for a coronet and for the sake of being presented to the queen. They are mistaken. That there are some women who value money and position before everything else, I am sorry to say is true; but in this great big new country there is many a one who would not marry the king of England himself unless she loved him and unless he loved her. Undoubtedly, you have meant to show me an honor. I thank you for that; but I ask you to remember one thing, and that is that though we American girls may laugh and be merry at all times we are not mere butterflies, and we do not give our hands without our hearts." It seemed as if Rose had gained two feet in height after she made this speech, and she left the room looking straight before her. Her mother cried, talked about the magnificent match she might have made and insisted that there was certainly a something queer about her, or she never would have let such a chance slip.

All through that winter, in a very quiet way, Rose had been seeing a young man, who was her father's lawyer, an honest, open hearted gentleman. And what is the use of lingering over it. He loved her, and one day he said, "Rose, do you love me?"

And looking him straight in the face she said, "Yes."

And then he asked, "Rose, will you be my wife?" And again she answered "Yes." And so the Rose Budd was plucked, and the girl who had been trained to marry an Englishman, whose education had been directed with a view of her making the match of the season, had shown her own independence by insisting on marrying the man she loved. He had no title save that of gentleman, and yet, strangely enough, he was the catch of the season, for a fortune was awaiting him the day he was twenty-eight years old, provided he was married at that time "to an American girl."

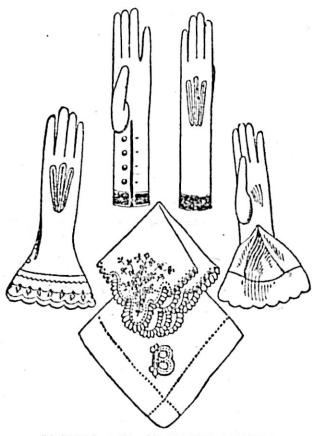
All the gay world went to see this wedding. The girls who were Rose's bridesmaids looked in her eyes and saw there a something that was new to them—a look that meant that the very fullness of joy had been reached. And one of them whispered to the other, "I hope some day I will be as happy as Rose is." It was an American wedding, for the lace veil that Rose wore and which her great-grandmother had worn before her, was pinned on her head not only by stars and crescents of diamonds but by an American flag made of rubies, sapphires and diamonds, and which came from way across the water, bearing with it this message: "To the one American girl who taught me to honor all American women. This comes from the man who as he could not win her will try for dear love's sake to win a woman like her."

And as they came down the aisle of the church these two happy people, Rose and her lover, it seemed as if the wedding march sang that old, old song. "'Tis love, 'tis love that makes the world go round."

ISABEL A. MALLON.

Fashions of Paris.

One of the principal reasons why a Frenchwoman has the reputation of



GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

dressing well is because of the close attention that she pays to the details of her toilet. From the tips of her toes to the top of her hat everything must be neat and in keeping. Just as much attention is given to the choice of stockings, shoes, gloves and handkerchiefs as to the dresses, bonnets and wraps, and are scarcely less in importance.

The new gloves of this season are made to allow for the long sleeves now worn, and have never more than four buttons, while some have but two.

Gauntlet gloves are favorites, and the edges of them are beaded with very fine steel, jet or gilt beads, with sometimes a small flower in colored silk to match or contrast sharply. On the backs of all the gloves are heavy stitchings in black. Pearl color is the favorite, with black stitching and jet and steel beads on the gauntlet. The thumbs of gloves are now set in a manner that relieves the strain, and thus a pair of gloves lasts twice as long as heretofore.

Some of the gloves have a wide, Vandyked black kid band laid on the wrist of light gloves, not quite at the top and coming down to the back of the hand. Others have narrow black kid bands quite at the top of the glove.

The new handkerchiefs are in fine batiste, colored or white, with double hemstitched border and with initials heavily embroidered in one corner in contrasting color for ordinary use, and for nice are deeply embroidered batiste handkerchiefs just eighteen inches square, the embroidery often done in washable colors. Lace handkerchiefs of course will never go out of style, and any kind is chic, but those of Point, Honiton or Brussels are those shown in the magazines.

An Anecdote of Mrs. Cleveland.

While Mrs. Cleveland was in the White House a college society held a reunion in Washington and the president's wife consented to receive the members. Among them was a young man from Vermont and one from Georgia who passed down the line together. The grasp of Mrs. Cleveland's hand was so cordial that the pair were anxious to secure another handshake, and after watching the crowd a few minutes fell in again, and finally reached Mrs. Cleveland. The pair looked unconcerned, but as Mrs. Cleveland looked at the striking faces she seemed puzzled but said nothing. Then the couple got out in the corridor, but were not satisfied even then. Accordingly they changed coats and hats, ruffled their hair and worked into the line again. When the lady found them again in line ready to shake hands she looked for a second and then laughed heartily, but shook hands, suggesting that three times was quite sufficient. The grasping pair were forced to agree with her.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Woman Employee Never Goes Out to Take a Drink.

A business man writes to "Eleanor Kirk's Idea" that the brainy woman, trained to her work, is fully as capable as the brainy man with the same training, and is more reliable than he from the fact that she never goes out to take a drink. He calls attention, however, to the one great wrong and evil in the case of women in business. It is that women do not get equal pay with men for equal work. As an instance is mentioned the case of the two women train dispatchers who have lately attracted so much notice on account of their remarkable cleverness. He declares that these two women, remarkable as they are, do not receive the wages that men would get for the same work. I wish women would consider seriously the wrong they inflict on both men and women by consenting to do certain work for less compensation than men would receive for the same labor. They bring down the scale of wages throughout that occupation, make it harder than ever for men in the same employment to support their families, and naturally get the ill will of such men, who accordingly try to drive them out of this industry. Worse than all, they cheapen and degrade the services of their whole sex and strengthen that vile old superstition that a woman's work is less valuable than a man's. I would rather do housework or washing and ironing for a living than to engage in any occupation, however profitable, where I received less pay than a man would get in the same place. If some resolute women and girls would take such a stand for wages and stick to it that disparity of pay between the sexes would speedily disappear like the relic of barbarism it is.

When a man has made money and bought himself a high official place, and his wife, a stupid woman with no more brains than a turkey, sets herself up on a pedestal and sneers at woman suffragists and professional women, it makes me so weary that I long to fly away to be at rest.

I believe that more men than women go in for woman suffrage, though I don't know how it would be if it came to the scratch and they were forced to vote on the question in a legislature.

It is in California of course, Pomona, Cal., where two ministers, husband and wife, Revs. Leslie W. and Lila Frost Sprague, have been installed as joint pastors of a Unitarian church. Great success to the partnership.

The Medico-Legal society of New York was one of the first important organizations of mixed scientific and social character to admit women to membership on equal terms. This was done through the exertions of Clark Bell, Esq., president of the society for many years. Women doctors, who have given much attention to the study of insanity and other departments of medical study, have been good working members of the society and sustained their part very creditably in its learned deliberations. Undoubtedly the liberal action of the Medico-Legal society has had a favorable influence for our sex, especially in New York city, which yet looks none too kindly on professional women.

In New York city women school principals get $1,900 a year. Men occupying the same position receive $3,000 a year. Just as long as women will put up with this sort of thing they will have to do so, and as long as they will put up with it they are not worth a cent more. Boards of education and employers generally will never invite women to receive the same salaries as men. Woman or man who will endure injustice and ill treatment deserves all he or she gets, and more too. There is an old mystical saying which runs thus: "The kingdom of heaven must be taken by violence." She that hath understanding let her ponder it. Violence does not, however, necessarily mean rash and foolish action.

If a woman will let her husband beat her, he ought to beat her every day, and thrash her well.

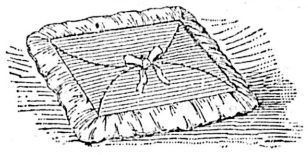
Isabel E. H. Hall, registrar of the Normal college, New York, receives $1,800 a year.

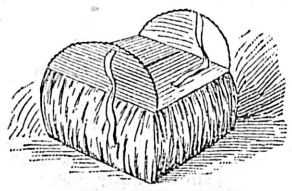
There are now 2,500 women doctors in the United States.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Useful and Pretty.

A most useful handkerchief case is made on a foundation of pasteboard four or five inches square. Cut three of these, covering one as it is with lining, silk or sateen, as it will not show. Cut the others in half, covering two of the halves with silk on one side, velvet on the other. The colors should contrast, say brown and gold, garnet and pink, or





A HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

two shades of green. The other halves are to be rounded at one edge, as shown in the cut, and similarly covered. Gather a strip of silk of the paler color chosen, 4½ inches wide and 30 long, and fasten it to the square first covered. Then gather the upper side in quarters, fastening opposite quarters to the oblong pieces placed velvet side up, and the other quarters to the straight sides of the rounded pieces. The oblong pieces will shut one way, the rounded ones the other. The latter may be edged with fancy plaited ribbon, and have strings to tie the case shut.

JAPANESE GOODS

Just received by last steamer, consisting of

All Kinds of Silk Goods

TEA SETS, VASES, TRAYS,

Cabinets, Writing Desks, Screens, Chairs, Tables, Toys of all kinds, great variety of Curios, Bronzeware, etc. The finest lot of Goods in the city.

ROKUBAN CO.,

150 Government Street.

ja6-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEEFER & SMITH,

Civil and Hydraulic Engineers, Chambers 5 and 6, Turner Block, Douglas St., Victoria, B.C G. A. KEEFER, M. Inst. C. E.; M. Am. Soc. C. E.; M. Can. Soc. C. E. H. B. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.; M. Can. Soc. C. E.; P. L. S. for B. C. jly7

FREDRICK S. ROPER, Provincial Inspector of Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals. 6 Kane Street, Victoria, B.C. ja9-tf

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER $8,000,000.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

Agent, H. E. CROASDAILE, 42 Fort Street.

oc29

JOSEPH SEARS,

DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes,

Brushes, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Wall Paper, etc.

114 YATES STREET.

de2-12m

L. BUTRESS TRIMEN,

ARCHITECT.

TURNER BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET.

ja29-1m

China and Japan Fancy Goods.

We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of Celebrated TEA, Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Screens, etc. Also Porcelain, Satsuma, Cloisanne, Bronze, Ivory, Sandalwood.

HANG WO HING KEE

Victoria, B. C. 31 Cormorant street.

mr19-1yr

POODLE DOG

Hotel and Restaurant.

LOUIS MARBOEUF, PROP.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

fe23-1m

USE

Benton County Flour

HUDSON BAY COMPANY,

Sole Agents for British Columbia. ja28tf

A RARE CHANCE.

On account of failing health, the undersigned offers for sale, or to lease, 50 acres of choice land situate at Cadboro bay, three and a half miles from Victoria, on the main road. The land is all fenced and mostly under cultivation. Very suitable for dairy purposes. For terms apply on the premises to

ja32-1m d&w IRA WILSON.

Splendid Singing Canaries

FOR SALE.

27 GOVERNME ST. UP STAIRS.

TUCKFIELD. ja31-1m

A NICE HOT LUNCH

We have a most excellent fare,
Our cellar is as good as our cook.
We will treat you all on the square,
If you will in on us look.

EVERY NIGHT AT THE

Bee Hive Saloon

Corner Broad and Fort Streets.

COOK & IRVING, PROPS.

fe9-1m

CARPETS

CARPETS

2-Carloads-2

LATEST DESIGNS

AND COLORINGS,

FOR SPRING TRADE

JUST RECEIVED BY

WEILER BROS.

Beautiful Rugs to Match.

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort Street.

de17

GEO. W. FUGGLE

Pianoforte Maker and Tuner.

Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess Ave., also at Jamieson's Bookstore, next Post Office. fb11-1m

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR DAY, Week or Month, from $6 to $10; and unfurnished room, 23x17, two windows, facing street, suitable for office, 103 Government street. se1-tf